The New-York Times.

VOL. XXI......NO. 6357. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1872. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Accident at Palmer on the Boston and Albany Railroad.

Dissatisfaction in England at the Alabama Demands.

Riot in Ireland on the "Home-Rule" Question.

Claims of the Spanish Radicals on the Government.

Daring Attempt to Rob an Express Car on the Panhandle Railroad.

ANOTHER BROKEN RAIL.

The Express Train From Boston to New-York Thrown From the Track—Passengers Escaped Uninjured.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 3.—The 9 A. M. train from Boston was thrown from the track about an eighth of a mile east of Palmer, by a broken rail, today. The engine, baggage, drawing-room and smoking cars passed safely over, but balance of train turned over, and the cars were badly injured. The train was not going at a high speed. No passenger was badly injured. E. P.

The passengers on this train arrived in this City at a late hour last night, and as far as could be found out, had wholly escaped injury.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Prince at the Thanksgiving Service—English Comments on the Alabama Treaty.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—The *Court Circular* announces that their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of WALES will be present at the Thanksgiving services in St. Paul's. The *Times* declares today that England must immediately give notice to the Geneva arbitrators and to the American Government if such action has not already been taken that if the American case is reformed, arbitration may be happily concluded. The *Daily Telegraph* reports that negotiations to that end have been opened between England and America, and the British representations are not received in a friendly manner.

Election Riot in Ireland.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—At a meeting in Galway, Ireland, today, to nominate a candidate for the House of Commons, a show of hands indicated that the majority of the meeting favored Mr. NOLAN, the Home Rule candidate. The result of the vote created a great uproar, which culminated in a riot between the opposing parties. The Police attempted to suppress the disturbance, when a furious conflict took place between the officers and the rioters, and order was not restored until many persons had been severely wounded.

SPAIN.

Demands of the Spanish West Indian Possessions on the Mother Country—Radical Meeting at Madrid.

MADRID, Feb. 3.—The Deputies in the late Cortes from Porto Rico have issued a manifesto demanding that the reforms promised that colony in 1869, viz., a constitutional government and the abolition of slavery, be carried into effect. A mass-meeting of the Radical party was held here yesterday. Nearly 7,000 people were present. Señor EDMUGARY delivered an address, in the course of which he alluded to the reported atrocities in Cuba, and declared that there was good reason to believe there was some foundation for these accounts. He said he had incontestible evidence that children had been shot, and he demanded that a stop be put to such outrages. The speakers generally called for extensive reforms at home and in the colonies; among them the abolition of capital punishment and slavery, the reduction of taxation, and the privilege of trial by jury. All advocated the continued possession of Cuba and the maintenance of Spanish authority in the Antilles.

The Electoral Committee of the Governmental party today have issued a manifesto to the people of Spain, urging adherence to King AMADEUS, as the course most favorable for the future welfare of the country.

FRANCE.

Opinions of the Orleans Princes on the Late Vote in the Assembly.

PARIS, Feb. 3.—The Duke D'AUMALE and the Prince DE JOINVILLE, in a communication to the *Official Journal*, state if they had been present in the Assembly on Friday they would have voted in favor of the return of the Assembly and Government to Paris. It is stated that President THIERS has induced M. CASIMIR PERIER to wait until Monday before resigning from the Ministry.

RAILROAD ROBBERS.

Attempt to Pillage an Express Car—The Robber is Wounded and Captured.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 3.—An attempt at robbery was made in Adams' Express-car, on the Panhandle train, due here at 6 o'clock, this morning, after leaving Xenia. The armed guard was sitting in darkness, having been deprived of light by the frozen condition of his lamp-oil. His quiet was broken by some unknown person in the remote end of the car, who finally struck a light to better enable him to prosecute his search among the valuables in that part of the car; the light clearly revealed a man at work at a trunk, whereupon the guard fired, striking the robber in the breast, the ball passing toward the right shoulder. The wounded man was taken in custody, brought to this city, and finally removed to the hospital. The wound is not considered as dangerous. The man gives his name as JAMES TRIMBLE, and it is said that he was once a brakeman on this road.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Movement in Mining Stocks—Robbery of a County Treasury.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 3.—The advices from Acapulco by the Panama steamer contain nothing confirmatory of the reported defeat of Gen. ALATORRE by DIAZ in Oaxaca, as stated in the account received by the way of Rio Grande. Mining stocks are greatly excited here upon the announcement of continued development of rich ores on the Comstock vein. Chollar is quoted at $65; Crown Point, $165; Hale & Norcross, $[illegible]; Savage, $[illegible]; Kentuck, $[illegible]. Last evening the Treasurer of Santa Cruz County, upon turning off the gas in his office, was seized by armed and masked men, who had been concealed in that office. They bound and gagged him, and threatened him with instant death unless he unlocked the vault. He complied, and the robbers took out the [illegible] in gold coin, locked the Treasurer in his office and departed. No clue to the identity of the robbers has yet been discovered.

Visit of the President to the Orphans' Fair at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 3.—President GRANT and Vice-President COLFAX visited this city this afternoon, as the guests of SAMUEL M. SHOEMAKER, Esq. During the evening they visited the Union Orphan Asylum Fair, at Masonic Temple, for the benefit of the orphans of Union soldiers, which closed to-night, after a most successful week. During the evening, Gen. GRANT was presented by the ladies with a splendid chair, and also with a gift for Mrs. GRANT. Vice-President COLFAX was presented with an elegant Afghan for Master SCHUYLER COLFAX. The President and Vice-President briefly but appropriately acknowledged the compliments thus bestowed upon them by the ladies. They left on the 8:30 train for Washington.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Debate in the House—Wishes of the Tobacco Trade—The President at Baltimore.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 3.—The House met for general debate, Mr. HAY, of Illinois, in the chair, and about a dozen members present. Several speeches were made on a variety of subjects.

UNIFICATION OF THE TOBACCO TAX.

A delegation of the plug-tobacco manufacturers of Richmond, Va., was at the Internal Revenue Office to-day to interview the Commissioner in relation to the tax on tobacco, and to urge him to use his influence with Congress to secure the passage of a law making the rate of taxation uniform on all kinds of manufactured tobacco at whatever rate Congress may decide upon. The Commissioner informed the delegation that the office sympathized with them in their request, and favored such a modification of the present law, not inimical to the public interest, as will meet their desires.

MOVEMENTS OF THE PRESIDENT.

President GRANT and Vice-President COLFAX left Washington this morning for Baltimore, where they will spend the day. The object of the visit is to attend a fair for the benefit of soldiers, and sailors' orphans.

CURRENCY STATEMENT.

Receipts of fractional currency for the week ending today	$792,400
Shipments	608,000
Shipments of notes	1,080,500
The Treasurer holds as security for national bank circulation	371,451,850
And for public deposits	15,586,000
National bank circulation outstanding at this date	[illegible]
Internal revenue receipts today	616,572
For the month to date	1,731,078
Grand total for the fiscal year to date	[illegible]

CENTRAL RAILROAD AND THE INTERNAL REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The attorneys of the New-York Central Railroad commenced their argument before the Commissioner of Internal Revenue today. The point in issue was whether the eighty per cent. interest certificates issued by the corporation to its stockholders were taxable as a dividend. It was contended by the Company that the certificates did not represent income gains or profits of the road; that they were simply as a basis upon which to declare dividends and to enable the Company to pay to Stockholders larger dividends than they otherwise could under the laws of New-York, which allows the Legislature to regulate their rates of fare, &c., whenever their dividends exceed ten per cent., and that the certificates themselves were payable, if at all, out of future earnings, and then only at the option of the Company. The argument on behalf of the Company will probably be concluded on Monday, and Commissioner DOUGLASS will, as early thereafter as possible, render a definite decision.

OUR ASIATIC FLEET.

Reception of the Japanese Ministry on Board the Flag-Ship—Location of the Various Vessels.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 3.—Official dispatches from Rear-Admiral RODGERS, commanding the Asiatic fleet, and dated Yokohama, Dec. 8, received at the Navy Department, reports affairs in Japan as perfectly quiet. On the 28th of November the Admiral received on board the *Colorado* his Excellency IWAKURA, Prime Minister of the Empire, accompanied by the Minister of War and suite. They were received with appropriate honors, and passed some hours on board, during which they were escorted through the ship and witnessed the drill of the men. The *Palos* has been ordered to Winter at Tien-tsin. The Admiral intended to sail on the 7th of December for Nagasaki, thence to Shanghai, and thence to Hong Kong, where he expected to be on the 15th of January. The *Alaska* is at Yokohama. The *Benicia* recently visited Ningpo, and thence sailed for Amoy and Swatow, at each of which places she remained two weeks, and was to go to Hong Kong. The *Monocacy* was at Shanghai; she accompanied the *Benicia* to Ningpo. The *Ashuelot* was still at Foochow, at which port affairs were quiet.

SALT LAKE.

The Mormons Tampering With the Press Dispatches—Indignation of the Citizens.

SALT LAKE CITY, Feb. 3.—Much indignation was expressed here today upon discovering that the dispatches to the Associated Press sent from the West had been tampered with, evidently by parties in the Mormon interest.

The report that most of the leading Gentiles in this city condemn Judge MCKEAN's decision in refusing to bail the capital prisoners is utterly false.

The resolutions of the citizens at their meeting, yesterday, indorsing Judge MCKEAN's decision, were signed, today by over 1,500 persons, and to-night the office where the paper is offered for signatures is crowded with people anxious to sign.

The enthusiasm existing here in favor of Judge MCKEAN is extraordinary.

A mass-meeting of the Mormons was held in the Tabernacle this afternoon, and city officers and delegates to the Admission Convention were nominated.

Ex-Congressman FITCH was introduced to the meeting as a prophet, and made a speech. He was chosen one of the delegates to the Convention. Mayor WELLS, who is under an indictment, was renominated.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

CHARLES S. WALLACK, a well-known lawyer of Washington, died yesterday.

The Northern Insane Asylum, in Elgin, Ill., was opened Friday, by Gov. PALMER.

Hon. RICHARD JENNESS, Ex-Mayor of Portsmouth, N. H., died at that place yesterday.

The small-pox deaths at Philadelphia last week amounted to 158.

The Congressional Committee at New-Orleans continued their investigations yesterday.

JEFFREY CATTING, of Chicago, the murderer of JAMES TOWNSEND, has been sentenced to imprisonment for life.

STOUGH, the wife-murderer, was taken from the jail at Richmond, Ky., by the mob and hung on Friday.

EDWARD LEE, a colored man, was hanged at Brownsville, Tenn., Friday, for the murder of ELIAS KING, last October.

JAMES HAYES, one of the oldest engineers on the Erie Railway, died at Rochester yesterday.

The fishing-schooner *Tickler* lost a small boat, containing two men, during the gale on Monday last, on George's Banks.

The Grand Duke attended a ball and banquet on Friday night at Overton Hall, Memphis, Tenn.

The case of GLOVER, convicted of the Boylston Bank robbery, in Boston, goes to the Supreme Court on exceptions.

WILLIAM ELAM, Superintendent of Streets in West Roxbury, Mass., was dangerously injured yesterday by an explosion of dualin.

A dwelling-house and stable, belonging to JAMES J. MERRIMAN, were burned at Brunswick, Me., yesterday.

Rev. Dr. WILLIAM HAMILTON, of Washington, D. C., slipped on the ice, yesterday, and died in a short time thereafter from the shock to his nervous system.

The steamer *Alliance*, of the new line between Salem, Mass., and New-York, is reported off Marblehead, Mass., with a broken shaft.

HENRY WARD, of Towanda, Penn., found guilty of manslaughter in killing WESLEY E. SHADER last Spring, has been sentenced to nine months' imprisonment.

The adverse vote in the French Assembly, Friday, on the motion to return to Paris, caused great disappointment. M. LEON SAY threatens to resign the Prefecture of the Seine in consequence.

In the Criminal Court at Chicago, yesterday, Judge FARRA overruled the motion for a new trial in the cases of Alderman BUSCH and Ex-Alderman MONTGOMERY, and sentenced each to six months' imprisonment in the County Jail and to pay a fine of $1,000.

Another Claimant Coming—A Iowa Historian Wants a Big Estate in New-York City.

From the Marshalltown (Iowa) Times, Jan. 31.

Messrs. BOARDMAN and WOODBURY will visit New-York soon in the interest of Rev. JOEL EDWARDS, looking after the [illegible] estate, which is located mostly in New-York City and was originally leased for ninety-nine years, which has just expired, by ROBERT EDWARDS, the great-grand-father of our friend JOEL. The vast estate, equal to a principality, falls to JOEL and thirty-four other heirs. It is the opinion of those acquainted with the facts in the case, that it is only a question of time as to its realization by the heirs. If a compromise is effected, JOEL will soon have his $3,500,000. If a law-suit results, by the issuing of writs of ejectment against those occupying the property, it may be some little time before it becomes available to him. We sincerely hope our friend may soon come into possession of this vast property, and we know of no one except ourself whom we would rather see have it.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

ASSEMBLY.....ALBANY, Saturday, Feb. 3.

The New-York and Brooklyn Ferry Company, in answer to a resolution of the House, submitted the following report:

Receipts for 1870	$[illegible]
Receipts for 1871	[illegible]
Expenses for 1870	[illegible]
Expenses for 1871	[illegible]
Payment for dividends in 1870	170,000 00
Payment for dividends in 1871	220,000 00
Cash on hand Jan. 1, 1872	[illegible]
Outstanding indebtedness, (estimated)	150,000 00

For the two years prior to 1870–71, the Company has made no dividends to stockholders. The report details the real estate of the Company, and where it is situated, and says its assessed value for taxation is $391,000; but which does not show the cost of the real estate to the Company, or its value, which is much greater than the assessed value. They also pay $64,400 per annum for ferry leases and ferry buildings. They own fourteen ferry-boats, valued at $682,000, and two new ones, valued at (when completed) $300,000.

On motion of Mr. HUSTED, it was agreed to adjourn today till Monday evening at 7½ o'clock.

BILLS REPORTED.

By Mr. PRINCE—Authorizing the succession of real estate to female citizens of the United States and their descendants, notwithstanding their marriage with aliens; also to relieve juvenile delinquents from certain disqualifications; also making regulations concerning witnesses in criminal cases; also to protect livery-stable keepers and keepers of horses at riding academies; also adversely on the bill to incorporate the Tenor Coterie of Brooklyn. Laid on the table.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

The following bills were introduced: By Mr. ALVORD—Providing that any property from salt-works shall be paid for under agreement. By Mr. J. D. LORD—Authorizing the City of Rochester to subscribe to the stock of the Ontario Lake Shore Railroad.

The following resolutions were introduced: Mr. J. D. BROWN called up his concurrent resolutions to amend the Constitution as to appropriations of moneys from the State Treasury. On the motion of Mr. ALVORD, the resolutions were referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

REFORM IN LEGISLATION.

Mr. PRINCE called up his resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire what reforms can be made in the method of legislation. He proceeded at much length to detail the loose methods in vogue, showing how it is much bad legislation is done. Mr. ALVORD said the speech of the gentleman from Queens (Mr. PRINCE) was a very interesting and important one, and deserved to be circulated throughout the length and breadth of the land. But, nevertheless, he thought the only way to remedy the matter was to educate the people of the State up to the point of so amending the Constitution that all local matters shall be kept out of the Legislature and be disposed of by Boards of Supervisors. Mr. HAWKINS called attention to the great importance of general legislation, and was in favor of abolishing special legislation. After some further debate the resolution was adopted.

The bill making regulations for governance of the County Superintendent of the Poor was ordered to a third reading.

DEBATE ON ONE OF THE RING ABUSES.

The bill to repeal the act passed in 1871, providing for the printing of the City of New-York, was taken up in Committee of the Whole, but on the motion of Mr. D. B. HILL, who said that many members interested in action of this sort were absent, progress was reported. Mr. HAWKINS moved that the bill be ordered to the third reading. He moved this, because the provision was one of the most infamous of ring measures, as it required every lawyer to give his advertising to the newspaper known as the *Transcript*, which was the organ of the Ring. Mr. ALVORD asked if the gentleman wanted the House adjourned at this time, as the yeas and nays would certainly be called for, and there being no quorum his motion could not be carried, and the House would be adjourned. Mr. HAWKINS said he certainly did not want to do anything which would produce that result. Mr. D. B. HILL said he would call the yeas and nays. Mr. HAWKINS then withdrew his motion, and the House adjourned until Monday evening, at 7½ o'clock.

CUBA.

Arrival of a New Commander in Cuba.

HAVANA, Feb. 3.—Gen. REQUELME, the new Commander of the Eastern Department, arrived here from Spain yesterday. A portion of the excursionists who came here on the *Morro Castle*, from New-York, will return today, and the remainder of them next week.

The Utica Street-Car Murder—Trial of the Accused Woman.

From the Utica Herald, Feb. 2.

Judge DOOLITTLE has decided to try the McCarty case at this term of the Court. For some reasons, we regret that he did not find sufficient cause to make him feel justified in putting the trial over to the next term. Not that we in the least suspect Judge DOOLITTLE's fairness and uprightness as a Judge. But, because the *Observer* and certain busy-bodies have shown so much zeal in the interest of THOMSON as to make the impression on the public mind that there is a conspiracy to get Mrs. MCCARTY out of the way on the charge of constructive murder. The feeling is abroad that she is poor and defenceless, and is to be hunted down by the liberties because she is dangerous to them; that they fear the revelations of a trial in which she shall be given an equal chance; and that a hasty trial does not give her sufficient opportunity for defense against the great odds pitted against her.

Disgraceful Conduct of Drunken Men.

From the Lafayette (Ind.) Journal, Feb. 1.

A party of six men came in from the country with a two-horse wagon, the other day, to procure a coffin for a deceased friend. While in the city they all got drunk, and two of them were furnished temporary lodgings in the station-house. The other four started home with the coffin. On the way one of them became overpowered from the effects of the liquor he had drank, and his comrades put him into the coffin to get him out of the way. After riding some miles the man in the coffin awoke to consciousness, and finding his quarters somewhat restricted, straightened himself, and broke out both ends of his wooden prison. By this time all had become sober enough to realize what had been done, so they stopped at the first farm-house, procured hammer and nails, and soon had the coffin pretty nearly in as good condition as when they started with it.

Mr. Horace Greeley's Birthday—Celebration by His Friends.

A reception was given, last evening, at the residence of A. J. JOHNSON, Esq., in Fifty-seventh-street, to Hon. HORACE GREELEY, on the completion of his sixty-first birthday. The reception was preceded by an elaborate dinner, at which the guests, besides Mr. GREELEY and his hosts, were Rev. Drs. Chapin and Frothingham, George Ripley, Esq., F. B. Carpenter, the artist; J. F. Cleveland, Esq., Prof. E. L. Youmans, Arnold Guyot, Roswell D. Hitchcock, J. Thomas, J. H. Seelye, of Amherst College, and Mr. Oliver Johnson, all of these gentlemen being accompanied by their wives, and Mr. CLEVELAND by his daughter. The party had scarcely left the table before the guests began to arrive. A large number of invitations had been issued, each card containing a fine steel engraving of Mr. GREELEY and a fac-simile of his characteristic autograph. Nearly all who were invited responded in person. There was scarcely a social set, scarcely a political or professional interest in the Metropolis, which was not fully represented. There was no one there who knew everybody else, but they all knew the guest of the evening, and all seemed glad to do him honor. It was long after the time appointed for the close of the reception before the last guests reluctantly retired, with good wishes for the great journalist.

Mr. Gilsey's Resignation.

Alderman PETER GILSEY, who tendered his resignation as a member of the Board of Aldermen, has reconsidered the matter, and will remain for the present a member of the Board.

THE STORM.

A Heavy Fall of Snow Yesterday and Hail Last Night.

Travel and Traffic Impeded—Scenes in The City—The Weather Record—Reports from Elsewhere.

A north-eastern storm of snow and wind set in at 4 A. M. yesterday, and continued up to 3 P. M., and was the most severe in every respect which we have had this Winter. The snow was several inches deep in the thoroughfares. The thermometer indicated 28° at 7 A. M., 31° at noon, and 32° in the afternoon. Car travel was impeded throughout the City, and the several railroad companies had to double their teams, and at early morning the snow-plows cleared the tracks. The livery men reaped quite a harvest, for early in the day they replaced their wheels for sleighs. Many pedestrians paid the penalty of a hasty step by a sudden and unpleasant fall. The iron gratings along Broadway brought many a one to the ground, while the smooth pavement in front of STEWART's stores was the scene of a series of accidents from morning till night. Young sports, and old ones, too, commenced sleighing in their private cutters early in the day, while fair ladies flitted here and there as if they considered the weather "glorious." The mails were not delayed to any great extent, and the ferry-boats on both rivers made their trips with tolerable regularity, despite the snow, which rendered it impossible, almost, to see the length of the boat ahead, and the floating ice, of which in the Hudson River especially, there is a large quantity.

Owing to the violent storm prevailing, there was only one arrival from sea by way of Sandy Hook yesterday. The ice in the harbor is quite heavy, rendering navigation by ferry-boats and other vessels dangerous. The outward-bound steamers are detained by the storm, but will probably sail at an early hour today.

Continuance of the Snow Blockade—Union Pacific Railroad Short of Cars.

OMAHA, Feb. 3.—The Union Pacific Railroad, at last accounts, was blocked between Laramie and Rawlins, and also west of Rawlins. The snow was still drifting, and the prospects of the road getting clear were as bad as ever. A train left Ogden yesterday for the East, composed of Central Pacific cars, as there were no Union Pacific cars west of the blockade. This last eastward train is probably now with others at drifts, near Creston. The Japanese Embassy is expected at Salt Lake City to-morrow.

ALBANY, Feb. 3.—The snow-storm began here this morning, and has continued all day, making the first sleighing of the season.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Feb. 3.—A heavy north-east snow-storm has prevailed along the Hudson River all day. To-night the gale has increased in violence and the storm continues. Despite this fact, the trains on the Hudson River Railroad are not delayed. The snow, however, is drifting badly, and if the storm prevails throughout the night travel will be seriously interrupted to-morrow.

The Weather Record.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3—7 P. M.—The area of low barometer which was Friday afternoon in Southern Georgia has moved north-eastward, and is now off Delaware Bay. The central pressure has steadily diminished and the attending winds have increased. Brisk north-east winds now prevail, with snow, from Maine to New-Jersey and Pennsylvania, and rain is reported from between the Delaware and Chesapeake Bays; north-east winds have backed to the north and west, from Maryland southward to Georgia. Partially cloudy and clearing weather has prevailed in the Gulf States; but falling barometer and cloudy weather, with easterly winds, are now reported from Texas. An area of low barometer has apparently developed during the day in Dakota and Wisconsin, where cloudy and threatening weather now prevail. The rivers have fallen at Memphis, Vicksburg and New-Orleans.

PROBABILITIES.

The low barometer off the Middle Atlantic coast will probably move north-eastward to the neighborhood of Cape Cod by Sunday morning, and north-east winds continue with snow on the New-England coast; north-west winds, with partially cloudy and clearing weather, will prevail on Sunday from Pennsylvania southward to Florida; the barometer will fall very generally throughout the Mississippi Valley, with southerly winds and rising temperature; the pressure in Wisconsin will move centrally north-eastward over Lake Superior, but extend its influence rapidly south-east to Lake Huron. Cautionary signals continue this evening at Cape May, New-York, New-London, Boston and Portland, and brisk winds are anticipated for Lakes Superior and Michigan on Sunday.

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT.

7 P. M.—Snow fell last night at Baltimore, Cape May, Cincinnati, Fort Benton, Indianapolis, Knoxville, Lynchburg, Memphis, Nashville, Pittsburg, and in this city. Snow was reported this morning at Cincinnati, Cleveland, New-London, New-York, Philadelphia and Pittsburg, rain at Cape May and Norfolk, and sleeting at Baltimore, Lynchburg, Oswego and in this city. A heavy north-easterly gale accompanied the snow-storm at New-York. This evening it was snowing at Boston, Buffalo, Burlington, Knoxville, and upon the Summit of Mount Washington, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Portland, Rochester and Toronto; sleeting at New-London and New-York, and rain at Norfolk, Charleston and in this city. At Cheyenne a heavy westerly gale was blowing, with a temperature of 45° above zero.

A DARING ENTERPRISE.

Seeking the North Pole on a Rubber Raft.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Jan. 30.

M. OCTAVE PAVY, a wealthy and adventurous young Frenchman, arrived in this city a day or two ago, he having come here for the purpose of consulting Capt. SILAS BENT in relation to a voyage which he proposes to make to the North Pole in an ingeniously-constructed india rubber raft. This raft is composed of four boat-shaped cylinders, fastened together on the decks by wooden slats, to which the necessary masts and rigging are attached. It was designed by the inventor as a life-boat, to be carried on vessels and used in case of fire or shipwreck. It is so small that it occupies very little room—in fact, M. PAVY carries his packed in a barrel. Such a raft cannot be capsized, and will float in the severest storm. It will carry about 10,000 pounds of freight, besides the crew. Capt. MIKES, who accompanies M. PAVY, has crossed the Atlantic in fourteen days on this same raft. He will attend M. PAVY on his trip toward the Pole.

M. PAVY, finding the Union Pacific Road blocked with snow, will return to New-Orleans, and go to San Francisco by some other route. He will leave San Francisco in the Spring, and will steer for Petropavlovsk, where he will take on board provisions, furs, dogs and reindeers. Sailing through Behring's Straits, M. PAVY will bear for the land discovered by Capt. LONG, about 800 miles broad, which he will cross in sledges drawn by reindeer and dogs, taking his boat with him. This land lies between 71 and 80 degrees of latitude, and will be reached, it is expected, some time in August. After crossing it, he expects to find the open Polar Sea described by navigators, on which he will embark and sail around to Greenland or Spitsbergen. He will take five men, a hundred reindeer and forty dogs, six Winchester rifles, six breech-loading rifles and six Smith & Wesson revolvers, and provisions for six months. He has a splendid flag, presented to him by the New-York Geographical Society, of which he is a member. He will sail under the French flag. The undertaking appears to be hazardous, but Mons. PAVY is confident of being able to solve the problem of the route to the North Pole. We wish him success.

The Approaching Connecticut Democratic State Convention.

From the Hartford Courant, Feb. 2.

The determination of the Democratic leaders in this city to control the nominations at the State Convention next week does not, it appears, create the wildest enthusiasm in New-Haven, though the leaders there are not disposed, provided Mr. ENGLISH is out of the way, to press a candidate for the head of the ticket; but they do seriously object to put on the appearance of being absolutely governed by the dictates of the Hartford ring.

As returns from primary meetings come in, it is apparent that the Convention is to be made up of the old-time leaders, and the men they can easily control. Mr. BURR and Mr. EATON, from Hartford, head the list of veteran attendants. The outspoken GOODWILL, of Bridgeport, will be on hand, as usual, with JAS. L. GOULD, of the *Farmer*, another ancient follower. O. C. HUBBARD, of Middletown, will also be there. FRED. ALLEN and E. M. WALLER, of New-London, are elected delegates. CHAUNCY GOODRICH goes from Plainville. East Haven sends that faithful martyr, JAS. F. BABCOCK, and noble Hampton, desiring to be heard and covered all over with glory, contributes to the Convention Hon. EDWARD SPICER CLEVELAND, who, with his faithful friend WALLER, will stand by the ocean strand and send the music of the sea back in silver tones to the ragged hills of old Windham. It will be a Convention worth going many miles to look upon; there will be richness in it.

DEMOCRATIC REFORM.

Meeting of the General Committee—Important Business Transacted—Tammany Hall Denounced—A Platform Adopted.

The Democratic Reform General Committee for 1872 held their first meeting at Apollo Hall last evening. The attendance was very large. Among those present were Abraham R. Lawrence, Jr., Senator O'Brien, R. L. Clinton, Samuel Courtney, Judge Bixby, W. C. Whitney, Benjamin Wood, Judge Spaulding, Judge Tracy, John Foley, and others prominent in the Democratic Reform Party.

WILLIAM H. WICKHAM called the meeting to order, and nominated for temporary Chairman ABRAHAM R. LAWRENCE, Jr., and ALEXANDER DAVIDSON as temporary Secretary. After a brief congratulatory speech from Mr. LAWRENCE, the credentials of the various districts were called for, when it appeared that there were contesting delegations from the First, Second, Fourth, Seventh, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Nineteenth and Twenty-first Districts.

Mr. NOONEY moved that a committee of seven be appointed by the Chair to consider the claims of the contestants, which was adopted.

Senator O'BRIEN moved that a committee of thirteen be appointed by the Chair, on permanent organization. Carried.

The Chair appointed the committee, who reported the following names:

Chairman, William H. Wickham; Secretaries, Alexander Davidson, Marcus Otterburg, James M. Martin; Treasurer, Peter Gilsey.

The ticket was unanimously adopted, and the Chairman announced the Committee on Contested Seats as follows:

Robert B. Nooney, Samuel G. Courtney, Frank M. Bixby, William H. Tracy, Marcus Otterburg, Patrick Monahan, Joseph A. Monheimer.

Mr. WICKHAM was conducted to the chair and returned his thanks. He said the present committee was elected by primaries honestly and fairly conducted, and, for the first time for many years, truly represented the Democracy of New-York. He trusted that harmony would prevail in their councils, and that before their next meeting an undivided front would be presented for the contest they would enter on.

Mr. W. C. WHITNEY, from the Eighteenth District, said it was desirable to have a platform, and as a means to that end, he presented a series of resolutions, which were unanimously adopted. The resolutions are in substance as follows:

1. We congratulate our fellow-citizens that the Democratic Party of the City of New-York has been efficiently reorganized on the basis of the popular will and in strict conformity to the usages of the party, and that it stands pledged to reform all the abuses which have crept into the administration of public affairs.

2. Deriving our authority directly from the Democratic voters of this City, we, of right, assert ourselves to be true exponents of the wishes of the Democratic Party of the City of New-York; and, as such, we demand of the Legislature a charter which shall recognize their right of the people of this City to manage the municipal affairs free from the intervention of Legislative commissions, and all other devices contrived to nullify the popular will.

3. While we earnestly condemn and denounce the extravagance and corruption which have characterized the expenditures of nearly every department of the City Government, and insist that the perpetrators of these outrages shall be brought to deserved punishment, we also deplore the great hardships which have been thereby brought on the laborers and subordinate officials, who have, thus, through no fault of their own, been reduced to the extremity of want and suffering; and we insist that their claims shall be examined and quickly as can be done with the exercise of proper care to guard against fraud, and that they shall be the first paid out of the funds which the Legislature has recently authorized to be raised by the City.

Mr. CLINTON said he had some resolutions on a different topic. He said it was known that an attempt was being made to reorganize the Tammany Hall Association. This secret and unauthorized association had recently issued a manifesto in which it claims to represent the Democratic Party. For the purpose of branding that organization with their unqualified disapproval, he moved the following resolutions:

Whereas, A secret organization known as the Tammany Society or Columbian Order, have well nigh laid in ruins the Democratic Party in this City and State; and

Whereas, This secret order have, from time to time, and do now, put forth the monstrous pretense that the Democratic General Committee shall be responsible in party discipline, and in party matters generally, not to the Democracy that elected them, but to the sachems, or Board of Directors, of this secret organization;

Resolved, That the Tammany Society, or Columbian Order, is undemocratic, dangerous to the liberties of a free people, and inimical to the institutions of a republican government.

Resolved, That the Democracy owe no allegiance of any kind whatsoever to the Tammany Society or Columbian Order, spurns its authority, and regards with indifference its impotent attempts to force or as [illegible] the Democracy into selecting as a place of permanent abode the spot which will hereafter be remembered only as the graveyard of the Tammany Ring.

Resolved, That the [illegible] Society or Columbian Order [illegible] which [illegible] as it has been in the past, and may be again, used to clothe with power an irresponsible oligarchy, [illegible] to the masses of the Democratic Party and the community generally; the strong arm of the law should be invoked and its charter annulled, so as to prevent alike its frauds upon the Democracy and its depredations upon the City Treasury, whether by means of fraudulent armory leases or otherwise. It should be rendered in the future as powerless for evil as it is now for good.

Resolved, That any pretended Democratic General Committee that shall organize under the auspices of the Tammany Society or Columbian Order, or in any way submit to its dictation, control or supervision, will be regarded by the Democracy as hostile to Democratic principles and the interests of the Democratic Party.

Mr. COURTNEY—I desire to offer an additional resolution. I move that a copy of these resolutions be sent to each member of the Legislature. Carried unanimously.

The Chairman stated that information in regard to the contested seats could be had at the office of the Executive Committee, No. 194 Broadway.

The meeting then adjourned.

Custom-House Statistics for January.

The following statement shows the workings of the Warehouse Department of the Custom-house for January:

ENTRIES.

Number of warehouse bonds, 2,069; rewarehouse, 154; transportation without appraisement, 230; warehouse and immediate export to foreign country, 120; export to Canada, 104; rewarehouse to foreign countries, 174; rewarehouse to Canada, 2; foreign exports, class 2, or goods manufactured in bond, 90; Canada exports, class 2, or goods manufactured in bond, 1.

WITHDRAWALS.

For consumption, 3,602; amount of duty paid on same, $5,749,532 12; for transportation in United States, 101; for export to Canada, 63; for export to foreign countries, 262; rewarehouse for export to foreign countries, 166.

LIQUIDATIONS AND ADJUSTMENTS.

Entries on hand Jan. 1, 390; entries received in January, 3,325; total, 3,715; entries liquidated in January, 3,524; entries awaiting returns, 334; entries awaiting reports, 49; entries awaiting damage, 108; total, 3,715.

Mr. S. J. JACOBS, chief clerk of the Auditor, makes the following report: Duties on imports, $13,317,066 52; hospital money, $4,375 11; sundry receipts, $56,270 60; total receipts for January, 1872, $13,377,762 33.

Opposition to Street Opening.

On Friday last a remonstrance was presented to the Assembly, signed by CHARLES O'CONOR and others, against opening and extending One Hundred and Twenty-seventh, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth streets. Mr. O'CONOR, and the other gentlemen who signed the protest, condemn the movement as an outrage. An immense rock stands in the way, and former Street Commissioners have heretofore avoided the ground. It also interferes with a large cemetery attached to the Roman Catholic Convent.

A Piece of Marble Made Flexible by Heat.

There is now in Wheeling, West Va., a piece of marble two inches in thickness, which, it is asserted, can be bent either way, as easily as sheet-iron, three inches out of a straight line. The Wheeling *Register* gives the following account of it:

"Some time in December, 1869, the Female Seminary at Moundsville was destroyed by fire. This piece of marble, which is three feet two inches in length, seventeen inches in width, two inches in thickness, and weighs about one hundred and thirty pounds, was used as a hearth-stone in the second story of the seminary. It is American marble of the white variety known as the Rutland, and does not differ, as far as the eye can discern, from any of the other marbles used in the building. When the Seminary building was destroyed this stone fell to the cellar, a distance of sixteen or eighteen feet, and was covered up by the bricks of the fallen chimneys and the débris of the burned building. It remained covered until October, 1871, when Mr. HOLLIDAY had the ruins of the Seminary cleared away. As the workmen were digging out the bricks they came across the hearthstone, and, as it was taken out, one of the men said to Mr. HOLLIDAY, 'This piece of stone is limber.' It was placed aside, Mr. HOLLIDAY thinking he would bring it up to Wheeling as a curiosity, but it was forgotten and remained exposed to the weather until about the 15th of January last, when it was brought to Mr. HOLLIDAY's planing-mill in this city. While it was exposed to the weather it froze while its centre was bent about two inches out of square, and remained thus curved until thawed out.

From the time of its being brought to this city until now, it has been examined by thousands of our citizens, all of whom—and some of them men of scientific attainments—have confessed themselves completely at fault to account for the phenomenon. The question, what chemical action or other cause has changed the nature of this stone? is yet unsolved. The genuineness of the marble is undoubted, and Mr. HOLLIDAY's standing in this community is sufficient guarantee that it is just as he says in regard to the finding of the stone."

INTERESTING DISCOVERY.

Remains of a Mastodon Found in Orange County, N. Y.

A few days since as a farmer in the town of Mount Hope, Orange County, N. Y., was digging in a swamp on his premises, he exhumed from the muck, about eight feet below the surface, a number of bones, from the size and formation of which it is judged they are those of a mastodon. There are two ribs, nearly five feet long, and two vertebræ six inches wide. What would give strength to the supposition that the bones are a portion of the skeleton of one of those old-time monsters, in the absence of other proof, is the fact that several discoveries of mastodon remains have been made in this county during the past thirty or forty years. In 1841 an entire skeleton was exhumed in the vicinity of Scotchtown in a marl-pit. Its tusks were over five feet in length, and with the head bones weighed nearly 600 pounds. It was found near the surface, lying at an angle of about forty-five degrees, head uppermost. Previous to this, portions of over twenty skeletons of mastodons had been found in the Wallkill Valley. One of these was the monster that for years was the wonder of visitors at Peale's Museum, in New-York City. There is in a Boston museum the complete skeleton of a mastodon which was exhumed near Newburg only a few years ago. One was found in a swamp in Sussex County, N. J., fifteen years ago; a farmer taking an exposed part of it to be a stump, hooked his oxen to it and broke off the tusks, which led to its discovery. Besides the skeletons found in this valley, several have been discovered in Warren County. Attempts will be made to discover the other portions of the exhumed skeleton in Mount Hope.

The New Medical Bill.

The New-York County Medical Society held a meeting last evening at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, for the purpose of discussing the provisions of the bill now before the Legislature to reform abuses in the medical profession. Dr. A. JACOBI presided. Dr. H. ROGERS read the bill which is intended to suppress quackery, and compel all physicians to exhibit their diplomas, and undergo examination before a Board of Censors, to be appointed by the Governor. The penalty for non-compliance is a heavy fine and imprisonment. The proposed law, it is understood, was prepared under the direction of the Medico Legal Society.

The bill having been read, it was announced by the Chair that the proposed law would be discussed by separate sections. Dr. HENRY took the floor, and after interruption by one or two members, desired to know what was to be gained by a discussion of this measure by the New-York County Society. He questioned if any action by the Society would be of the slightest effect. The bill had been presented to the Legislature and referred to the Committee on Health of the Assembly, and would be fully discussed in all its bearings on Tuesday by the State Medical Society, therefore he could not see the propriety or benefit of its discussion by this body. At this point Dr. ROGERS hastily arose and moved an adjournment, which was carried by a small majority.

Queer Tax on a New-Hampshire Town.

From the Boston News, Feb. 2.

The charter of the town of Londonderry, New-Hampshire, is held by a curious tenure, namely, the payment every year to the Governor of the State of a quit-rent of one peck of potatoes. Gov. WESTON received the potatoes on the 19th ultimo, and the charter of Londonderry holds good for another year. It is not much more than a century ago since the owner of Noddle's Island, now East Boston, had to send a bushel of apples every year to the General Court. Londonderry has paid its potato tax now for one hundred and fifty years.

A Knowing Dog's Search for his Young Master.

From the Boston Herald, Feb. 2.

On Thursday a fine Newfoundland dog walked into the school-house on Poplar-street, entered one of the dressing-rooms of the pupils, took down the cap and coat of his young master, and then gave an inquiring look at the children, among whom he failed to see the owner of the cap and coat. Walking into another school-room on the same floor he found the object of his search and went up and affectionately kissed him. This is a true story.

Illness of Assemblyman Ely.

From the Binghamton Journal, Feb. 2.

Hon. WM. M. ELY's illness was recently mentioned in this paper. We are sorry to say that his case has been far more critical than we then anticipated it would be. There have been decided fears that he would not recover; but today we hear that the prospect is better. His disease, arising from a common cold, long existing, became finally a case of fever, difficult of successful treatment. His many relatives and friends in this part of the State and elsewhere, who have not before learned the facts, will be much pained by them; and will look for further intelligence of him with deep interest.

Migration of English Sparrows to Maine.

From the Boston Traveller.

We understand that quite a colony of English sparrows has recently appeared in Rockland, Me., estimated at over a hundred in number. They are believed to have emigrated from Boston Common, as that is the nearest point at which any considerable number of these birds are to be found. It is quite probable that they may have been driven off by the butcher birds or sparrow hawks which made such an onslaught on these birds last Autumn. How the birds got to Rockland is more than we know. They may have followed along the coast, or have taken passage on some of the steam-boats or sailing packets which ply on this coast. There are examples of such emigration on record. Rockland is about 150 miles from Boston.

The Christian Brahmo.

Rev. JOHN F. W. WARE, a leading Unitarian clergyman, has addressed the following note to the Baltimore *Sun*:

"My attention has just been called to a paragraph in your issue of Monday relating to Mr. DALL, the Unitarian missionary to India. As Mr. DALL is a native of Baltimore, and as I am a member of the Executive Board which employs him, will you allow me to say that lying before me in Mr. DALL's own hand, are these words: 'I have not denied Jesus in becoming a Brahmo.' It looks very much as if Mr. DALL, in the intensity of a self-devotion and zeal one can only admire, had taken the questionable step of seeking a middle ground on which to meet the thinking religious mind of India—a country at present the theatre of a vast religious movement, out of Brahminism into a pure theism. He hoped, by joining the Brahmo movement, to find the means of bringing it to his own Christian standpoint. So it looks, not only from his letters, but from the bitter opposition to him in that body, which shows that the new convert (?) is not well received. He is called upon to renounce his half-way position and identify himself completely with the movement, and not merely extend to it his patronage. For my own part, I feel that Mr. DALL has made a mistake which will not only surely misrepresent him at home, but embarrass him abroad. It was made in good faith, however, as one of the means by which he might hope to save some, but I think the Brahmo opponents are right when they say, 'We believe Mr. DALL still unconscious of the responsibility he has incurred by signing the Brahmo covenant.' I believe you will not refuse me the space necessary to make proper correction in regard to the anomalous position of one whose single-hearted zeal in the cause of Christ has made him for many years an exile from home, who means to live for and die in India, and is subject to the same human infirmity which [illegible] of making mistakes."

THE RING THIEVES.

Judge Bedford's Grand Jury Hauling in Indictments.

A Further Extension of Time Asked for and Granted

Names of Some of the Persons Indicted.

Mayor Hall's Case Not Yet Decided.

Flight of the Thieves and Their Whereabouts.

The Grand Jury of the Court of General Sessions met yesterday, and examined several witnesses, among whom was Alderman COMAN.

The Grand Jury, headed by Dr. COMSTOCK, the foreman, entered Court at 12¼ o'clock, and a few minutes later District-Attorney GARVIN, Assistant District-Attorney SULLIVAN, NELSON J. WATERBURY and Judge BEDFORD took their seats. Mr. SPARKS, the Clerk of the Court, having called the roll, the foreman handed in a number of indictments, and addressed Judge BEDFORD as follows:

Your Honor is aware that we have been acting for ten days, or at least a week, under the special act which has been passed to legalize our session. During the past week we have been engaged every day in the examination of cases, and it is due to the law officers of the county to say that they have afforded every facility to accomplish the work. It has been necessary to re-examine in cases before acted on by us, and in this re-examination we have been aided by all the persons connected with this Court to our complete satisfaction. We have found it, however, impossible to complete our labors, and therefore, the necessity arises, though I can assure the Court we are much fatigued, for we have worked hard, to ask a further extension. We had supposed that one week would have been sufficient, but I have here a note from Gen. BARLOW, with whom we have been in consultation, who informs us that two weeks will be necessary in place of one. In deference to his wish, we ask your Honor to extend our session for two weeks, with the understanding that should our labors reach completion within that time we shall be discharged.

Judge BEDFORD in reply said:

"In compliance with your request your term will be extended to two weeks hence, but should you at any time before that finish your labors I will at any time discharge you. I will meet you two weeks from today, Feb. 17, at 12½ o'clock."

The jurors then retired. The package of indictments numbered twenty-three, the majority of them being for ordinary crimes. The indictments were handed over to District-Attorney GARVIN for safe keeping, and to all inquiries by reporters in relation to them he returned answers of a non-committal and evasive character. A more thoroughly ignorant person upon this interesting question that Assistant District-Attorney SULLIVAN—ever willing to answer reasonable inquiries—could not be found. Mr. SPARKS, the Clerk of the Court, always courteously communicative, was a blank, and, in fact, all the officers of the Court, including the Clerk of the Grand Jury, seemed entirely devoid of information. The Grand Jury, after briefly conversing in twos and threes in the lobby of the Court, separated and left the building. Among some there seemed to be signs of dissatisfaction, and some earnest conversation of an argumentative character appeared to be indulged in. The reporters present did their best to obtain some reliable information, and the TIMES reporter among the rest, succeeded in obtaining what is given below upon authority much better than mere rumor. Of the indictments handed to Judge BEDFORD, and consigned by him to the keeping of the District-Attorney, are indictments against Harry W. Genet, A. G. Miller, J. McBride Davidson, Ingersoll, Garvey, Woodward, Peter B. Sweeny, James M. Sweeny, Henry M. Smith, Hugh Smith, Tom Fields and Wm. H. Cooke; Wm. M. Tweed was re-indicted.

KEYSER, A. W. SMITH, the awning-maker, and some other of the Ring mechanics and tradesmen who have given valuable evidence, have not been indicted. The Grand Jury adjourned, with the understanding that they were to meet again to-morrow at 11 A. M. The intention yesterday was that on Monday the case of CONNOLLY would be taken up for final action, and that he would be reindicted, as his indictments, like those of TWEED, were rendered illusory by the simultaneous session of the Grand Jury of Oyer and Terminer. C. D. BOLLAR, of the firm of BOLLAR & Co., who pretends to have furnished the New County Court-house and armories with cabinet-furniture, and who has enormous sums credited to him as paid, on checks indorsed by INGERSOLL & Co., will be also indicted. The rumor of Mayor HALL being indicted having been extensively circulated, an industrious search was made for the facts upon which the rumor was based. The following statement was obtained after considerable difficulty. The facts in regard to Mayor HALL's complicity in the City frauds have been under investigation by the Grand Jury on several occasions. Every time that it has been brought up the case has been postponed after considerable argument for and against. At length a well-defined division of the Jury was created, and last week fourteen of the jurors strenuously opposed the indictment of the Mayor, and yesterday, no argument being reached, his case was postponed till this week, when the jury again assembles. In the TIMES of Dec. 15 a report, based upon good authority, was published, to the effect that HALL had been indicted and his indictment reconsidered by the Jury. It was then stated that somebody was covering the culprit in the jury-room, and that the circumstance must soon be made known, and that a forced fight had been made over the matter, some of the jurors favoring an indictment for felony, others for misdemeanor, and particular ones insisting that nothing should be done. The report was reiterated several times afterward, and no denial made as to its truth. The continual immunity of HALL from indictment, while TWEED, CONNOLLY and, according to our authority today, PETER B. SWEENY, have been indicted, certainly goes far toward establishing the truth of the allegations previously published.

A consultation was held yesterday with District-Attorney GARVIN by Sheriff BRENNAN, relative to his duty as regards making arrests. As it is the duty of Superintendent KELSO to make all criminal arrests, he will no doubt have to arrest a number of those indicted. The warrants, it is said, will not be handed to Sheriff BRENNAN till Monday, though criminal arrests can be made on Sunday.

Judge BEDFORD and Recorder HACKETT were in consultation with the District-Attorney after the adjournment of the Court, when the messenger was dispatched for Sheriff BRENNAN. It was rumored in the afternoon that strong influence has been brought to bear upon the jurors to prevent the indictment of various members of the Ring.

Whereabouts of the Thieves.

The greater number of the thieves indicted by the Grand Jury yesterday have made good their escape from the City, or are in hiding in its environs.

MCBRIDE DAVIDSON has flown to the South, and is placed on good authority in Savannah, Ga. PETER B. SWEENY, JAMES M. SWEENY, HUGH SMITH and HENRY M. SMITH are in Canada. E. A. WOODWARD, ANDY GARVEY and WM. HENNESSY COOKE are in Europe. CONNOLLY wrote a letter from New-London, Conn., to the City, a few days ago; INGERSOLL, who sometimes visits the City stealthily, passes the greater part of his time at his cottage among the Schooley Mountains, near Morristown, N. J. TOM FIELDS shows a brazen front at Albany. TWEED vacillates between a resolution to take his seat as Senator, or to retire to some secure hiding-place till the storm is over; HALL, relying upon powerful influence, cracks his little jokes in the Mayor's office, and in the company of select friends at night. HARRY GENET was in the Sheriff's private office, yesterday, and expressed himself to friends as not caring a —— about his reported indictment, and the whereabouts of MILLER and BOLLAR is a mystery. Others of the precious rogues who stand in danger of indictment have left the City, or have made preparations for flight.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

TO CAROLINE
ON HER RECOVERY FROM SICKNESS.
An Unpublished Poem by Mrs. Hemans.

I.
When, watching by the sleepless bed,
Where sickness laid her fainting head,
Affection breathed the silent prayer
That Heaven—relenting Heaven—would spare.
That prayer devotion bore on high,
Unlocked the portals of the sky,
And, kneeling at the Eternal Shrine,
Implored relief for Caroline.

II.
Angel of Mercy! hear the sigh,
Look down upon the suppliant eye!
O come with healing on thy wing,
The balm of renovation bring
To her, our joy, our hope, decreed,
The wife, the daughter, and the friend;
And Mercy heard!—the prayer prevailed,
Sickness, thy dart no more assailed,
Yes, Mercy heard with smile benign,
And joy revived for Caroline.

III.
Ye who in anguish, day by day,
Have seen the torch of life decay,
(Like some exotic fair and frail,
That dies before the stormy gale)
Have marked the sad, expressive smile
That fain our sufferings would beguile,
The languor of the drooping frame
That steals upon the vital flame—
Ye who have proved for one so dear
Each shrinking pulse of hope and fear,
Ye best can judge what *these* must feel
Who love with all affection's zeal,
When Health her quivering lamp relumes
And seems to promise brighter blooms,
Tints the pale cheek with living hue,
Fires the dim eye with radiance new!
Soon may we see her light divine,
Beam from thine eyes, our Caroline!

IV.
The cloud that shaded with alloy
The Heaven of calm, domestic joy,
That cloud is gone; that Heaven is bright
Again with pure and tempered light!
Long may it smile with ray serene,
O'er sweet Brrviott's woodlands green;
O'er the dear parent's looks of snow.
Long may its balmy sunshine glow,
Mild as the Southern breezes play
And genial as the skies of May,
And she, its gentle day-star shine,
She whom we love—our Caroline!

FELICIA BROWNE, (MRS. HEMANS.)
29th September, 1810.

NOT ALL TINSEL.

The big clock at Westminster had just chimed half-past eleven, when Joseph Blimber, master of the supernumeraries at the Theatre Royal Nonpareil, emerged from the comfortable hostelry which served as house-of-call for the employes of that Thespian temple. As some excuse for the lateness of the hour, it will be well to inform the scrupulous reader that the occasion was Christmas Eve. Not that Joseph Blimber was ever much earlier in his habits at any period of the year—still, as we have only to deal with that gentleman on this particular night, the excuse must serve for this special time, and no other.

Considering the temptations belonging to his profession, Joseph—or, to speak more familiarly, and to adopt the name best known to himself, Joe—Blimber was not at all a late individual. For instance, if he had to play in the last piece, he seldom called at the hostelry, but made his way home as quickly as possible; if, on the contrary, a farce concluded the programme, and his services were not required after the startling dénouement of the sensation drama, (they were great in sensation pieces at the Nonpareil,) it must be admitted that he did generally enter the Crown to inquire after the health of the hostess, and supplement that inquiry by a draught at the bar or in the parlor, where he was almost certain to meet with some of his own fraternity. It is a question capable of much argument whether for this an excuse might not also be found. It is not very pleasant to have your throat parched with the fumes of gunpowder and red fire; and as Joe Blimber, from the responsibility and prominence of his position as "supe-master," was always in the thickest of the smoke of battle, and among the first to brave the haughty tyrant in his lair when he defied the hero to "come hon," some extenuation may be found for his predilection for the aforesaid draught on such occasions.

Joe had always been connected with the stage, and at one time had high aspirations. Perhaps his ambition was of the kind that o'erleaps itself, and falls on t'other side; perhaps he lacked opportunity; perhaps he was too meek and gentle a man to push his way among the crowd of competitors for histrionic honors. That is nothing to do with the reader or the author. There was a tradition among his fellows—not a subject of conversation, but a whispered rumor—that Joe had once played *Cassio* in one of the large provincial theatres. Be this as it may, he never played it at the Nonpareil, even in the dreariest of the many dreary periods that had occasionally marked the annals of that establishment. In London Joe had always been a "super," nothing more, until he became "supe-master," and this advancement was actually owing to a lucky accident, certainly not ascribable to any self-assertion on his part.

When he was a little boy, Joe used to come on in the pantomime rallies and "chivy" the unfortunate vendors who are generally so disgracefully maltreated in the harlequinade portion; then, when he got too old for this sort of thing, they put him in to play the shopman; but, somehow, he never in his life got a good speaking part—that is if the Cassio rumor was a rumor and nothing more.

There was no man in the establishment more contented with his position than Joe Blimber. He worked hard, and threw his whole soul into his duties, and this is saying a good deal. For instance, when they played "Macbeth" or "Richard III.," (very seldom, by the way, for the Nonpareil was too much in the fashion to give Shakespeare frequently,) Joe was always to be seen in the thickest of the fray in the battle scenes, and generally obtained a round of applause for the vigor with which he tackled his opponent. And in truth there were many of the "supers" who fought shy of Joe, for with him there was no crossing of swords and then meekly falling down and dying. He did the regular one, two, three business; and it was something to hear the roar of the gallery when they saw the sparks come from Joe's sword as he pressed his antagonist close; and the roar did Joe's heart good, for it made him feel one of the principal actors in the piece. The best of the matter was that his merits were recognized by the manager; for that autocrat had been known, even in the presence of his first tragedian—the *Richard* or *Macbeth* of the night—to clap Joe on the back after one of his arduous combats, and in a tone of voice audible to those around, acquaint them that he was the fellow "to bring them down."

But if Joe Blimber was a greater man at any one period of the year than another, that period was Christmas; for though the Nonpareil's forte was sensation drama, hot and strong, yet they always made a feature of the pantomime. And then, of course, Joe had his demons to train, to say nothing of bringing into good stage-working order the extra hands he was deputed to engage for the "run" of the Christmas novelty. Then indeed was Joe in his element.

From the foregoing it may perhaps be imagined that Joe Blimber's heart was always in the theatre. Such conclusion would be wrong. Joe Blimber's heart was in his home, and his daughter kept the key.

Ellen—at least it is to be presumed that this was the name she received at the baptismal font, though no one ever heard Joe's daughter called anything but Nelly—was also a professional. Though the manager, in his spirit of utilitarianism, frequently made Nelly appear as one of the group of joyful or horror-stricken maidens in his sensation productions, yet her "line" was Terpsichorean. Indeed, she had been instructed in her business by M. Dutour, admittedly one of the best harlequins that ever did a kill or jumped through a shop-window. Like her father, Nelly also took a pride in her work. As she possessed his kind yielding disposition, she had not many enemies among the young ladies of her department. Of course she had a few, as will not be doubted, when it is stated that she had recently been promoted to the front row of the ballet, and was currently whispered to be studying the part of the mute *Fenella* in view of the manager's contemplated revival of "Masaniello" next season. She was a light-hearted, happy little creature, the presiding genius of Joe's home; for, alas, his wife had died when Nelly was a wee thing, and though it was difficult at times to perform the operation familiarly known as "making both ends meet" at their small lodging, and more especially during the Summer season of the Nonpareil, when the treasury was somewhat scanty, yet Nelly was as good a little housewife as though she had been brought up to the work and to nothing else all her life. To crown all, Nelly was as innocent and guileless as she was cheerful and pretty. The compliments of the gay flatterers of the outside world, who planted themselves at the wings (for the Nonpareil did admit a few privileged puppies behind the scenes) and at the stage door, were unheeded by her, and she tripped home at the end of the week with her wages of sixteen shillings in a much happier mood than the premiere danseuse of the theatre, Mlle. Fopar, "from the Porte St. Martin," (envious people said from Lambeth,) who was conveyed to her residence in a brougham. When his stage duties allowed him, of course Joe went home with his daughter; but this was seldom, for Nelly liked to slip away before him, and get his supper ready ere he arrived. Wet or dry, it made no difference to Nelly; she never grumbled at having to walk to her humble lodging; indeed, when it was a wet night, her spirits rose with the occasion, and it was quite a cheerful sight to see her lightly tripping over the pools of mud, and picking her way along the damp thoroughfare, humming the last new polka air, with the rain acting as a kind of obligato accompaniment on her umbrella.

On this particular Christmas eve there happened to be a rather unusual excitement at the Nonpareil. Of course it was all about the pantomime. The gentleman who wielded the baton in the orchestra had declared himself satisfied with the manner the music "went;" everybody in the theatre was delighted with the transformation-scene which those eminent artists, Messrs. Gillt and Glitteur, had prepared; the scenery worked well; the supernumeraries did their work satisfactorily (trust their chief, Joe Blimber, for that;) the principal ladies—the Nonpareil pieces were always strong in female parts—declared themselves pleased with the respective characters assigned them; and the splendor of the dresses and the decorations was universally admitted, from the lady who played the prince, down to the boy who fetched the beer for the scene-shifters, to far excel anything in that way the Nonpareil had yet done.

Notwithstanding all this, there was something wrong. The last rehearsal but one (the final being fixed for Boxing-day, 10 A. M. sharp,) had taken place on Christmas Eve, and everything had passed off well, with one exception. Though at the first blush there was endless cause for congratulation, still nearly everybody shook their heads, and hoped it (the pantomime) would go well. The truth of the matter was this: Mlle. Fopar happened at the last rehearsal to be very late in her attendance—so late, indeed, that the ballet-scene in the opening—in which, of course, she had a *pas seul*—had to be gone through without her. When she arrived, a few words of remonstrance, polite but firm, had been addressed to her by the manager. She made no remark to him at the time, but did the columbine business in the harlequinade as though nothing had occurred to ruffle her temper. However, she had been heard to murmur to Mrs. Grumpie (one of the dressers) that "that sort of thing" wouldn't suit her; and as Mlle. Fopar was known to be as high-spirited as the horses that nightly conveyed her home, the worst anticipations were formed of her words, which had been duly retailed all over the establishment by the person to whom they were addressed. The rumor of the theatre found its way to the house-of-call before mentioned, and being duly debated in the parlor thereof, and the meaning Mlle. Fopar attached to her observations regarded from every possible point of view, considerable excitement was the consequence.

When Joe Blimber left his companions, of course his mind was filled with the prevailing excitement, and when he reached home and sat by the cheery fire which Nelly had both laid and lighted, he found his daughter ready to commence the much-debated topic. Whether it was that the savory supper (tripe and onions, prepared by Nelly as a surprise for her father, and quite a success,) or that the joybells announcing the advent of Christmas drove the matter out of their minds, it is impossible to say; but when Joe lit his pipe just before going to rest, he broached a topic far more interesting to him and his daughter than even Mdlle. Fopar's capriciousness.

Their conversation was somewhat after this fashion:

Joe—When is the next mail due from —? [*Here a pause, perhaps huskiness through the effects of the colored fire in the last scene; but Joe does not finish the sentence.*]

Nelly [*busily putting away the supper-things, and making an unnecessary clatter with the plates quite unusual for her, but serving on this occasion to divert attention from the blushes that cover her cheeks.*] Next Wednesday, father.

Joe—You didn't hear last mail, did you, Nelly?

Nelly—No, father.

Joe—[*voice a little tremulous, perhaps through the persistent pulls he is making at his pipe, as though it wouldn't draw.*] Nor the mail before?

Nelly—No, father; but then, you see, perhaps Jem was up the country, and couldn't get his letters posted; or he might have mistaken the day the mail went out. And you forget how hard he is at work.

Joe—I hope so, my dear; though I think if he was working his fingers to the bone he ought not to neglect writing, more especially after what we did for him.

Nelly [*kissing her father.*]—You mean what you did for him.

Joe—No, dear, I consider that the £75 we let him have was as much yours as mine. Why, was it not put in the savings bank as soon as my old aunt left me the money, and there kept to serve you as a marriage portion when the time came that you should leave your father? [*Voice very tremulous, and very, very hard pulls at the pipe.*] I should never have let Jem have the money to pay the debt for which he had become responsible if you had not consented.

Nelly—O, but, father, you knew I loved him.

Joe—Well, my dear, I hope he will prove worthy of you.

Nelly—Can you doubt it, my darling father? When Jem made a little money, and was about to send it over to us, and it was lost by the wreck of the vessel, didn't he write to release me from my engagement if I wished, and send you additional securities for the money you had lent him?

Joe—Well, my dear, I don't think he could do less.

Nelly—Dear father, you mustn't talk like that; for you know how much he loves me, and you know how I love him. Although I haven't heard from him for the last mail or two, yet I do not feel any concern, for I know his 'eart [*Nelly dropped her h's at times in the most reckless manner*] is as true as steel. If the next letter I received from him was another offer of withdrawal from the engagement between us, I should answer as I did last time, that I was faithful if he was.

A loud peal of bells from the adjoining church put an end to a conversation regarding Jem's epistolary shortcomings, which was not particularly pleasant to either father or daughter. Joe was naturally anxious about Nelly's happiness, and his daughter didn't like her father to suspect her betrothed; so the break in the conversation, caused by the strenuous efforts of the bell-ringers, was not allowed to be bridged over, as Nelly wished her father good-night, and tripped off to bed.

If the reader has from the foregoing taken it for granted that Nelly's heart was in the possession of one of the opposite sex, (a young carpenter,) who had been a sufferer in his native country by becoming a surety for a friend; that Joe Blimber had been the means of the mysterious Jem tiding over the difficulty; and that Jem had gone to a distant country with the view of retrieving his fallen fortunes, and had of late been somewhat neglectful in his correspondence with Nelly, the reader will have arrived at a tolerably correct conclusion upon a subject that was causing Joe Blimber some little anxiety.

But as for Nelly, there wasn't the least doubt in her mind as to the fidelity of the absent Jem. Not a bit of it. If she had seen Jem laughing with the most attractive and insinuating of her companions in "the front row," she wouldn't have been a bit jealous. The green-eyed monster is not able to find his way into the hearts of every one; and, [illegible] confiding nature could [illegible]. Though Nelly's thoughts were full of Jem, yet she didn't doubt him. So on this Christmas eve, with the neighboring church bells chiming their joyous tones in her ears, she fell into an undisturbed sleep, her last thought and hope being of the coming Wednesday, and the letter from "dear toiling Jem" its arrival might herald.

A loud knock at the door, and the shrill voice of the landlady, not over pleased at having to leave the preparation of the goose to come up three stories, (for it is at that height Nelly's bedroom is situated,) rouses the maiden from her peaceful slumbers.

"Please, miss, here's a boy from the theayter with a note. Perhaps you'll be as good as to answer him yourself, as I wants to go down to prepare the dinner."

The landlady—the trying nature of whose culinary preparations afforded an excuse, perhaps, for her shortness of temper—does not wait for an answer, and the startled Nelly finds that the hour is half-past ten. The missive has been pushed through at the bottom of the door, and half in surprise, half in trepidation, Nelly opens the note, written in the manager's own hand, to find the following:

DEAR MISS BLIMBER: Late last night Mlle. Fopar wrote me a letter throwing up her engagement. I can think of no substitute as columbine but yourself. Will you assist me? Rehearsal to-morrow at 10. If you will oblige me by taking Fopar's place, send word by boy, and come to rehearsal to-morrow half an hour earlier than the 'call,' so that we can talk the matter over. I remain, dear Miss Blimber, yours very faithfully,
H. NOEGO.

Nelly rubbed her eyes in fear, lest the note was not a reality; and as surprise gave way to feelings of joy and pride that the manager should have selected her above all others to assist him in his strait, the little maiden could not restrain a tear or two, that made their appearance in her eyes. With every feature in her pretty face beaming with brightness, she hurried down-stairs to the boy waiting in the passage, and soon dispatched him with a satisfactory answer to his master. Joe had risen earlier than usual, and finding that Nelly was not awake, he resolved not to disturb her, but to go for a walk before breakfast, so he strolled through the streets for a good hour, and previous to his arrival home was quite unaware of the important missive that had been received by Nelly.

When he did get home, and found his daughter busily engaged in brushing up the stove, and with the tea-kettle on the fire singing to welcome his arrival, and his breakfast prepared for him; then, when he saw the manager's note, and Nelly came and kissed him, and said she knew she could get through Mlle. Fopar's part, even without any rehearsal at all, you wouldn't be surprised if foolish Joe Blimber's voice grew thicker and more tremulous than in the conversation of the night before, and that he had to turn his head away from his daughter's face to conceal the few tears of paternal pride and happiness that he tried to brush from his eyes, and couldn't. Then, after a time, the father and daughter sat down to breakfast—nice hot toast, prepared by Nelly's own little fingers—but neither of them could eat a bit. Wasn't Joe full of gratitude and appreciation of the manager who had recognized the abilities of his Nelly; and wasn't Nelly herself too busy with the thoughts of the distinction bestowed upon her to talk about anything else? Then they laughed about it, and thought somebody must be playing a joke—only they didn't mean it one bit, but said so just for the sake of varying the all-absorbing topic. They talked so much about the manager's condescension in writing to Nelly, that it was nearly twelve o'clock before the breakfast things were cleared away; and then Nelly had to prepare the dinner. And such a dinner it was! Joe had bought a nice piece of beef—sirloin, and no mistake about it—and Nelly had promised to try her hand at a plum-pudding, which had been in secret preparation for several days. Surely the worthy couple might have a good dinner just once in a way, and at Christmas time too! Joe offered his assistance in the culinary preparations; but Nelly wasn't to be interfered with, more especially as Joe was rather a hindrance than otherwise. Silly old Joe! he didn't know one bit about cooking, and he kept up such a torrent of laughter, and capered about the place to such a degree, as though he was going to play harlequin to his daughter's columbine, that Nelly had to get rid of him, and so Joe put on his hat and went out. Entering a church, he got just in time for the sermon; and if any one was touched by the rector's homily, it was Joe. His heart was full of thankfulness for the blessings that had been showered upon him and the daughter of whom he was so proud. O, happy Joe Blimber, may this day be but the first of many such occasions for the outflow of thy praise and thanksgiving for the mercies bestowed upon thee by the All-seeing!

At their lodging Nelly is as busy as possible; the beef is getting on beautifully—hissing and spluttering before the cheerful fire, as if it also wished to give its congratulations to the fair young cook.

Half-past one was the time noted by the church clock within sight of Nelly's window when a knock was heard at the front door, and Nelly, who thought it must be her father, could not help wishing that he had adjourned his return just for about twenty minutes, when the dinner would have been thoroughly ready, and placed upon the table. No, it was not her father; for Joe knew his way up the stairs, and would never have stumbled against the mat outside the first floor's door in that noisy fashion. It couldn't be the manager, or anybody from the theatre—at least, Nelly thought not. And then, as the sound of the approaching footsteps grew more and more distinct, Nelly feels her heart beginning to beat with singular rapidity, and as the handle of the door is turned, suspicion becomes a certainty. Yes! there can't be the least doubt about it—in the doorway stands Jem Duckworth—Nelly's Jem Duckworth—Nelly's Jem!

Did he kiss her, and take her in his arms? I should rather think he did; and what is more, held her there until the beef began to splutter and hiss so violently, that it seemed as if it intended to fall off the hook into the fire out of sheer envy and pique at not being attended to. However, Jem at last let go of his Nelly, and she, blushing as red as fire, said Jem mustn't be so silly—she didn't mean it, though—and that she must see to the dinner. So the beef was taken up just done to a turn, and a few minutes afterward Nellie heard her father's familiar footsteps on the landing. Joe expected to be welcomed with his daughter's smile; he expected to see her features illumined by happiness and pride at the good fortune that had fallen upon her through the defection from the Nonpareil of the high-spirited Fopar; but he did not expect to see his Nelly being assisted in the preparations for dinner by the neglectful Jem Duckworth.

When Joe entered the room, there was his future son-in-law—supposed to be many miles away—helping Nelly dish up the potatoes. No wonder poor Joe looked amazed, and tried to stammer out a few words of welcome to the returned Jem, but failed in doing it. However, there was no doubting the evidence of flesh and blood, and in taking the hand proffered him, it is certain Joe did give it a heartier shake than he would have done if he had previously been more thoroughly convinced that he was not under a delusion in fancying he saw his daughter's betrothed in their lodging. However, the confusion was soon over, and when Joe witnessed how delighted his Nelly was at the reappearance of her lover; how she laughed at Jem's awkward movements, as he assisted her in placing the dinner on the table; and how Jem's honest pride in his future wife was kindled by the exhibition of her domesticity, Joe felt, after all, that it was but natural Nelly's young heart should have clung to such a frank young fellow as Jem Duckworth.

And with regard to the meal of which the trio were about to partake, it was curious to note how anxious and perturbed Nelly was—so full of watchfulness with respect to the placing upon the table of dishes and glasses free from flaw or crack; so frequent in her apology, that if she had only known visitors were to be expected, she would have taken greater pains and made other preparations; and so startled when her father ventured the opinion that the beef was "hard," an opinion afterward retracted, when it was discovered that the knife Joe was using was somewhat blunt—that at last Jem had to declare he wouldn't have any dinner at all if Nelly was so fidgety about the manner in which the beef and pudding would "turn out." Of course, the dinner was a success; Jem knew it would be. The beef was beautifully cooked, and as for the pudding, both gentlemen declared it attained the highest perfection of art.

I wonder, says the reader, if they were prejudiced? Well, perhaps they were just a little. But one fact is certain—none of the pudding remained after the banquet [illegible] not quite so [illegible] Joe and Jem [illegible] resolved that [illegible] as to its merits should not be disputed by allowing anybody outside the happy little party to have an opportunity of judging; so they satisfied themselves to their opinions, vehemently protesting, while consuming the last morsel, that never previously had such a pudding been placed before rejoicing mankind.

After dinner, Jem told his future father-in-law how it was Nelly had not received any letter from him for a couple of mails past. Of course, Jem had acquainted Nelly long before Joe reached home, and equally of course Nelly had forgiven him for his apparent neglect. Heaven bless the little woman! she had forgiven him in her heart before the explanation had been made. How it happened was in this way. When the vessel was lost in which Jem's savings had been embarked for dispatch to England, in order to repay the sum advanced by Joe, he resolved to try his fortune at some diggings just discovered. His letter acquainting Nelly of this determination missed one mail, so there was no hope for it but to wait until the departure of the next. Ere that, Jem had made a lucky hit. One day he dug up a few nuggets, which he speedily converted into 500 of Her Most Gracious Majesty's sovereigns, and resolving not to stay in a foreign country and risk losing the money he had acquired, as well as his sweetheart left in England, he took a passage on board the steamer which was to have conveyed the intended letter. Then when he got near home, he determined to give Nelly and her father a surprise—and this was all.

Jem then produced his money, and insisted on paying Joe the seventy-five pounds borrowed. Of course both Nelly and her father demurred; but Jem would hear of only one other arrangement, which was, that Nelly should become his wife in less than a month. Of course Nelly wouldn't hear of that—O certainly not; so Joe was compelled to accept his money, and return Jem his securities.

Then, this little business over, a walk was proposed, and they set out; Jem, as in duty bound, and as inclination dictated, escorting Nelly, while Joe, who pretended he could get along better by himself, judiciously walked a little way ahead, whereby the lovers were enabled to talk over several matters interesting only to themselves, and which it would therefore be impertinent to here reproduce. Nelly blushed, laughed, (it would have done your heart good to hear Nelly Blimber's ringing laugh,) cried, was suddenly talkative, and as suddenly mute as poor Fenella; but throughout the stroll Nelly didn't meet a person happier than herself. And then Jem was such a pleasant companion, and had such plans for the future. As for Joe, he couldn't make up his mind as to whether Jem's return was an event for sorrow or rejoicing. He was glad to see his daughter so happy, and that Jem had turned out a true-hearted fellow, while, on the other hand, he could not but think of the rapidly-approaching time when Nelly's first care would be for her husband. These alternations of feeling accompanied the whole of his walk, so that he felt no regret when they again arrived home. Then Nelly prepared tea, and during the discussion of that cosy meal Jem stated the arrangements to which he had wrung an acquiescence from his betrothed. The young people were to be married in the Spring, when the pantomime season was over, for Nelly wouldn't hear of "throwing over" the complaisant manager. In the meantime, Jem was to look about him for an advantageous business to open "on his own account;" then, when the nuptial knot was tied, Joe was to come and live with them. Did that meet with Joe's approval? Didn't it?

O, never was such a happy Christmas! What with Nellie's advancement at the Nonpareil, and the approaching marriage, there was such a brisk conversation carried on that the evening passed away quite as rapidly as the afternoon had done; and when Jem wished his sweetheart good night, he left the little maiden's heart in a perfect tumult of joy, pride and hope.

Joe was prouder of his daughter than ever, when, the morning after Boxing-day, he saw Miss Blimber's graceful dancing eulogized in some of the papers, and heard her publicly spoken of as the clever daughter "of the efficient utility actor, Mr. Blimber." The pantomime was so successful, that ere its run was over Jem had got into a nice shop, and had commenced his trade of carpenter and builder ("estimates given for general repairs," &c.) with such success as to warrant expectations of a very satisfactory return for his investment at the close of the year. But at last the wedding took place, and Noego, the manager, exceedingly well pleased at the result of the Winter season, and at the efficient aid he had received from his columbine, actually presented her on the eventful morning with a ten-pound note. Wasn't this an honor?

So Nelly the columbine, in the height of her popularity, fades from the public view, and devotes her future life to her husband. No more for her is the intoxicating applause of a crowded audience, and ambitious longing for a high position in the profession to which she has been trained. She descends from the ideal to the real; but in that new existence she has commenced a career of happiness which far transcends all her brilliant and glittering theatrical dreams. And are Nelly and her husband prosperous as well as happy? I hope so. Don't you?—*Belgravia.*

AN EXPLANATION OF THE VELOCITY OF METEORS.—The second explanation is this: That a large proportion of our meteoric visitants have been expelled or erupted from the stars—including our own sun. The most obvious objection to this hypothesis resides in the fact that what appears an utterly incredible velocity must be communicated to the expelled matter in order to render the explanation available. It is necessary that the stellar volcanoes should propel meteoric matter from their interior with a velocity sufficient to free the missiles forever thereafter from the control of their parent star. Now, to take the case of our own sun, any matter shot forth from his interior at a rate of less than 380 miles per second would return to him again, under the influence of his far-reaching attraction. It would, if undisturbed by planetary attraction, return (after a long excursion) in such sort as to strike his surface as squarely as it had left that surface. But even taking into account all disturbing forces, it would still return to the sun. A velocity exceeding that just named would free the erupted matter from the sun's influence—to this extent at least, that though the sun would continually retard the motion of the receding matter, he would never be able to destroy that motion or change it into a motion of approach. But it seems incredible that any forces residing in the sun should be competent to propel matter from his globe at a rate so enormous.

And yet the evidence obtained during the past few years respecting the motion of the solar prominences seems to show that a velocity fully as great as that which we have spoken of may be imparted to matter expelled from the sun's substance. It is generally admitted that the prominences are due to some eruptive, or at least repulsive force, exerted by the sun. They have been seen to form like jets from a fountain, rushing forth with incredible velocity till they have attained their greatest height, and then falling back, more or less rapidly, toward the sun's surface. Now, estimates have been formed respecting their velocity by direct observation, the powers of the spectroscope availing for this purpose. But we have in the height to which the prominences attain the most satisfactory evidence of the velocity with which the gas comprising them has been propelled from the sun's interior. Assuming only that the prominences are formed of projected matter, we can as certainly determine the rate of propulsion as we can determine at what rate a cannon-ball must be propelled vertically upward from the earth's surface to reach a given height. At least, we can determine the lowest velocity which would suffice—supposing we see the full height of the prominences, and nothing happens to check the upward motion of their gaseous substance. But as surely as we know that a cannon-ball must be fired at a much higher velocity to attain a given height through the air than would suffice if it could be fired in a vacuum, so, also, we can infer that whatever velocity we deduce for the prominence matter, regarding it as projected through vacant space, must fall very far short of the real velocity. May we not even go further, and consider rather the velocity with which the smoke leaves the mouth of the cannon as compared with that necessary to carry a projectile [illegible] height reached by the smoke? [illegible] this view, and certainly the constitution of the prominences favors the supposition, we should decide that there can be [illegible] comparison between the velocity with which the matter of the prominences is projected from the sun's interior and that which would carry a projectile in a vacuum to the observed height of the prominences.

Now the largest prominence yet seen had the enormous height of 160,000 miles; and a projectile from the sun would require a velocity of 200 miles per second at starting, to attain, even through vacant space, to this vast height. It will scarcely be thought too daring to assert that the matter of this prominence must have had at least twice this velocity at starting, under the actual circumstances of resistance to which its motion was exposed. Here, then, we have evidence of a propelling force in the sun, fully equal to the discharge of meteoric matter in such sort as never to return either actually to his globe or on an orbital path close by him. If the same discharge which propelled the gaseous substance of the great prominence to a height of 160,000 miles, carried some denser substance along with it, (which seems not only credible, but exceedingly likely,) and if that substance, by virtue of its density, passed with much less loss of velocity through the solar atmosphere, (as a cannon-ball retains much more of its velocity than the smoke propelled along with it,) then, unquestionably, the sun rejected that matter for ever from his substance on the day that the great prominence was formed. The gas of the prominence was checked in its outward course by the resisting solar atmosphere, the denser matter only by the sun's attractive force; and this force, inconceivably mighty though it is, could only deprive the departing matter of a portion of its velocity. A portion, amounting to about 125 miles per second, would still remain, and would carry the erupted matter away through space until it entered the domain of some other sun.—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS IN AUSTRALIA.—We will first take the religious denominations. Of these the Anglican stands first in point of numbers, and is followed by the Roman Catholic, the Presbyterian and the Wesleyan. All denominations possess equal rights, enjoying the most perfect toleration and freedom, and none is specially supported by the State. The Anglican Church in New South Wales is subdivided into five dioceses—namely, those of Sydney, (the Metropolitan See,) Newcastle, Grafton and Armidale, Goulburn and Bathurst. In the diocese of Sydney (including the city of Sydney and its suburbs) there are ninety-two clergymen and 118 churches and chapels. Church accommodation is provided for about 28,000 people, and the total average attendance at public worship every Sunday is computed at about 20,000. In the other dioceses, the number of churches is of course smaller; but ample spiritual accommodation seems to be provided for the Anglicans of New South Wales, when we see that the whole colony, though as yet comparatively limited in population, has altogether 263 chapels and churches—the total number of licensed Anglican clergymen being 154.

Next in importance come the Roman Catholics. In the diocese of Sydney (also their metropolitan see) this sect has sixty-nine clergymen and eighty-two places of worship, and the total average attendance of Roman Catholics at public worship every Sunday throughout the colony is reckoned at a little over 47,000 persons. The strength of the other leading denominations may be measured with tolerable certainty by the following numbers: Presbyterians, 15,000; Wesleyans, 34,000; Congregationalists, 5,000; Baptists, 2,000; Unitarians, 450; and Jews, 400. These figures, however, it must be remembered, only represent the average attendance of regular members of these several denominations at public worship every Sabbath.—*Once a Week.*

ALBERT DURER'S WIFE.—DURER and PIRKHEIMER were friends in boyhood. The latter was rich, and of high rank in the old city; the former was poor, the son of an honest goldsmith, who had counted no less than eighteen children in his family, most of whom, indeed, had died in very early life. As they grew up the friendship continued; but while the artist was driven to hard work for his bread, the rich man devoted his life to luxury. DURER married a young girl of good family, great and of beauty. He needed just such a wife as she proved. Her influence on his life was all for good. PIRKHEIMER grew to be a dissolute man, and DURER had hard work to resist his constant desire to carry him off from his wife and his studio to join in "gayety." Then commenced the differences between the artist's wife and his friend. We can plainly see what he means when he writes to TCHERTE that she prevented ALBERT from going into society or indulging in gayety. The sort of society and gayety which PIRKHEIMER desired him to enjoy is abundantly evident from his correspondence when the artist was in Venice. The young wife had a more powerful influence on the artist than his old friend and all his alluring temptations. The result which came about is just what we often see in modern life. The friend of the man takes a strong dislike to the woman who wins the greater influence, and the woman can never forgive the man who wishes to draw her husband from her to low and vile associations.

There is a story, founded on PIRKHEIMER'S tirade aforesaid, that AGNES used to sit above her husband's working-room, and keep him at his work by speaking through a hole in the ceiling. Absurd as this is, we can imagine its origin. If such a hole there was, we have little doubt that sometimes, when ALBERT was bored to the last extreme by such lazy loungers as PIRKHEIMER, stupid from last night's excesses, and not able to see that his friend wanted to be at work, AGNES would come to his help by calling out, "ALBRECHT, are you alone? I am coming down to see you." We would take our affidavit that through that hole in the ceiling a thousand kind words went up and down, and never one either way that was not loving.

Dismiss PIRKHEIMER and his libels from our minds, and we may construct for DURER a home full of all that was beautiful and lovely. He had his mother, and it was the delight of his life to care for her in the lonesome years of coming age; his young brother, whom he watched and guided with tender anxiety; above all, his gentle, beautiful and faithful wife, whose face is the Madonna that he best liked of all his works, always with him, always enjoying with him those wonderful conceptions of the beauty and grandeur of the unseen world, those exquisite home ideas of the life of the Virgin mother of the Lord, sharing constantly his every thought of earth and heaven.—*Harper's Magazine for February.*

CONVERSATION.—Conversation, like art, is an end in itself; only, like art, it should be somewhat elevated, and elevating. Indeed, general conversation—which is what we are considering—has this distinguishing mark, as against special conversation, that nobody knows, or should know, where it will lead us. Special conversation is work, serious work; general conversation should be the diversion of our leisure. Special conversation is to end in a resolve, and in action. General conversation ends, as far as any visible effect is concerned, with itself. Thus, what is familiarly called "shop" should be rigidly banished from the latter. There are moments when women may fairly compare notes about their servants, their children, their dress; when lawyers may fittingly discuss their suits, their clients, their courts, their reforms; when artists may properly canvass the time expended over certain pictures, their price, their technical merits, and so forth. But, be it understood, all this is business; it is nothing but "shop," let the conversation be carried on when it may. General conversation needs all of these, indeed, there is no end that it scorns; but it needs them as accessories, not as principals. They should be used as the side-lights, the timely illustrations flashed upon the main theme, at moments when it is threatened with darkness or dimness. This main theme should be no one's in particular, but should seem to be any one's at times, and in turn. Thus only can be reconciled the two at first seemingly conflicting conditions of all good general conversation—that it should not be mean, common or vulgar, and yet that everybody should have an interest in it. It is the humility of some and the arrogance or egotism of others, that prevent the happy combination from being more common. People [illegible] only to begin with three axioms—the first of which is, that everybody is entitled (indeed bound) to form his own opinion, quite irrespectively of anything he may have read or been told; the second of which is, that everybody is equally entitled to declare that opinion; and the third of which is, that everybody's opinion is entitled to consideration, and that not only on the ground of courtesy, but because it is certain that any opinion honestly and independently formed is worth something, and, opportunely expressed, may contribute in a striking manner to a current discussion. But for this most desirable consummation to be reached, difference of opinion must no longer be thought to verge upon bad manners, and truth, or the pursuit of truth, not victory, must be the common quest.—*Temple Bar.*

OLD AND NEW COLORS.—The colors which are now contemned as "old-fashioned"—the colors in vogue before the present century—have been almost invariably more beautiful and more becoming than any we now have. The truth of the matter is, a color may be too pure; and of late our manufacturers, urged on by the vulgar taste for merely gaudy tints, have so much improved in color-distilling and dyeing, that our modern colors are hideous through their extreme purity. The old-fashioned blue, which had a dash of yellow in it, and which looks sadly faded against the fashionable staring blues, was one of the most exquisite hues ever worn; so was the warm dun yellow we see in the old masters' pictures; so was the soft brownish crimson. The same remark applies to Oriental colors. The old Indian and Persian manufactures, which will never grow old, look forever perfect and grand, and this is not only due to the wondrous Oriental feeling for combining colors—it is partly due to the imperfection of the colors they used. The reds are chiefly dull, the blues greenish, the white yellowish or gray, the black half-brown; this may be noticed in any old Indian carpet or shawl. But alas! the Orientals are being demoralized by the European mania for harsh and vulgar contrasts; and it is becoming more and more difficult to procure the old subdued mixtures. In the goods they fabricate for the French and English markets, they are beginning to use the cheap imported European dyes, although they still, through sheer ignorance, adhere to the old patterns. Soon they may give place to the modern bad ones, and we shall have nothing better from the East than we can make at home, as far as harmony of tints and poetry of design are concerned.

In some strange way, a certain amount of imperfection is necessary to beauty. Our perfect machinery cannot make the curiously-charming fabrics that these poor people weave with their obsolete looms; we have lost the strange charm of color which we, in common with them, once possessed to a great degree, and certainly we have not improved on the ancient patterns; we have to go back to them again and again for our lace, for our brocades, and for our carpets. We have perfected our method and lost our picturesque effects; we have perfected our colors and lost our perceptions of, and feeling for, real beauty.—*Saint Paul's Magazine.*

THE RIGI.—Two hundred years since Rigi was an unknown solitude. Old writers never name this mountain, though its beauty was the same in olden times as now: from base to kulm a dream of scenic and botanic wealth; with snowy ridge and slope above, with oleander, fig and balsam near the water's edge. At Vitznau, in the first week of October, when the Burgenstock and Ennetborn are white with Winter, grapes are hanging from the frames, and flowers and fruits are in Sicilian wealth and waste. On shelves of rock grow walnuts, and above them fir and larch. At Kaltbad there are farms, and over Kaltbad sloping grassy Alps, and then a stretch of snow field to the kulm, with its unrivaled view of mountain, lake and plain. Yet all this beauty is for man a thing of yesterday. The first who mentions Rigi was a seeker after rare and lovely plants. He only wandered at her base and by the edges of her shining lakes. He left the Scheideck and the kulm alone, as heights too poor for him to name. Some cattle straying up the hill drew shepherds after them; when huts were built for shelter, and a citizen of Arth, a hamlet on Lake Zug, erected for these lonely men the chapel of Our Lady in the Snow. This chapel of Our Lady made the Rigi famous, for miraculous cures were heard of far and wide, and pilgrims came from Altdorf and Luzern to pray for health. A flight of thirteen stages—as on Carmel—led from Unteres Dächli to Our Lady's shrine; at every stage a pilgrim knelt and prayed, and took in mountain air, and felt himself a better man. In time the cloisters, and the hospice, and the chapel of St. Malchus, were erected on the Rigi slopes; but years on years elapsed before a hut was built for travelers near the kulm. Not until 1848 had any one the courage to erect an inn. This inn was but a small affair, and yet the landlord's neighbors thought him mad. His house was much enlarged in 1856; and fifteen years later we were driving railway-engines almost to the chapel of Our Lady in the Snow.—*The Switzers, by W. Hepworth Dixon.*

BURMESE COURTSHIP.—The Burmese are Buddhists, and Buddhism has nothing to do with marriage. In other words, marriage is contrary to the principles of the Buddhist religion. The true Buddhist is supposed to endeavor to escape from the universe of being; from a succession of transmigrations of the soul which would otherwise continue forever. The Buddhist Priest not only leads a life of celibacy, but will not sanctify the marriage tie by his presence at a wedding. He has too much pity for those who marry or are given in marriage, and who are thus unable to escape from unending transmigrations. The result is that the young people have it all their own way, and the parents as little as the priests prevent their thoroughly enjoying themselves after their own ideas of admiring and being admired, loving and being loved. Consequently Burmese courtships are about the pleasantest things in their way which are to be found in all the semi-civilized world from Mandalay to May Fair. They have nothing to do with capture, purchase or dowry; with Welsh bundling or Scotch whistling. They are always nice, generally strictly proper, although not unfrequently accompanied by very serious quarrels, when different gentlemen aspire to the same fair hand.

A Burmese damsel is demure, laughter-loving and self-reliant. Her manner is graceful and pleasing. She wears a bright silk petticoat, a white jacket, a gold necklace, and has glossy black hair, decked with flowers. She often smokes a green cheroot. Of course she has admirers, and she gives them all a fair chance. Every evening she receives a visit from all these young gentlemen; and such is the waywardness of human nature that the same swain will often pay similar visits on the same evening to other young ladies of the same village or township. Thus courtship is always going on, and courting time has been an acknowledged institution from time immemorial.

Here some explanation is necessary. The Burmese evening is divided into three watches—namely, children's bed-time, old folks' bed-time, and young folks' bed-time. Children's bed-time is sunset, or shortly afterward. Courting time begins soon after children's bed-time, and it continues long after old folks' bed-time, which is about nine o'clock. Young folks' bed-time depends a great deal upon the will and pleasure of the young people in question; say about eleven o'clock.

When the hour of courting approaches the young lady trims her little lamp, so that it gleams through the window, and takes her seat upon a mat on the floor. Meantime the young gentlemen have been putting on their best bright silk putsoes, a nondescript garment something between a pair of trousers and a petticoat, have donned their clean white jackets, have tied colored silk handkerchiefs on their heads in the most approved style, and have turned out altogether in the height of Burmese fashion. They enter, they seat themselves on the mats round the fair one, and then the "chaffing" begins. If a gallant has been unsuccessful in a boat-race, or has tumbled into the water, or has paid too much attention to another damsel, or has been deserted by another damsel, or has made himself ridiculous in any other way, the chances are that his feelings will be hurt before the evening is over. How the lady receives each lover, especially in the presence of other lovers, is more than we can describe. She herself requires considerable attention, and the old people never interfere. Indeed, why should the old folks interfere? The young folks can take care of themselves, and are only doing what they themselves did in the days when they were young.

These evening gatherings are generally very innocent, and the marriages which follow them are generally very happy, although sanctified by no priest, and only held together by the ties of mutual affection or the obligations of civil law. Jealousy, however, is a master passion in Burmah, and if a damsel is too kind to one of her admirers, the chances are that the offending lover is stabbed, speared or shot. Indeed, a jealous rival, who suspects that the object of his affections is alone with another rival, will not unfrequently astonish the happy pair by running a spear through the floor or matting on which they may be reposing, and then there is a regular Burmese row, terminating very seriously sometimes.

This courting time in Burmah is nothing more than a relic of the old Hindoo institution known as the swayamvara, or choice of a husband by a maiden. This swayamvara was once practised by the old military caste in Hindustan, but has long since passed away from the shores of India. No doubt it was one of the Kshatriya customs, which the Buddhists carried with them to Burmah when they were expelled from India by the wars and persecutions of the Brahmans some ten or twelve centuries ago. Thus the world moves on, and doubtless it will be discovered in due time that other old Kshatriya customs may still be found in Burmah. Gambling away a wife, which is often mentioned in Sanskrit tradition, and would be impossible in the India of the present day, has not unfrequently occurred in Burmah.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

GRISI IN "DON GIOVANNI."—On the following Thursday (April 25) an admirable performance—as it was on all hands admitted to be—was given of MOZART'S "Il Don Giovanni" for ZUCHELLI'S benefit, who on that occasion condescended to sustain—and very admirably too—the character of *Leporello* to TAMBURINI'S version of the title rôle, which, so long as the latter remained upon the stage, he continued to "hold against all comers." It was on this occasion that GIULIA GRISI first sustained the difficult part of *Donna Anna*, and gave a version of it that has never since been surpassed—I might indeed add—and never by the "shadow of a shade" equaled. Whether she had ever seen any other artiste in this part I cannot tell; but immensely as it was in advance of any other *Donna Anna* I had before—or ever since have—known, I am convinced that she must have done so, or at least have given herself up entirely to Signor Costa's tuition, advice and direction. To have had such a conception of the requirements of the part as she manifested was not within the compass of her natural intelligence. Like everything else, it must have been "created" for her, since she never seemed to have the mental requirements to strike out anything new for herself. However it might have been, no such *Donna Anna* has ever been heard since Mozart wrote this *chef-d'œuvre*. The intensity of passion she threw into the opening scene, wherein the outraged woman struggles with the libertine, was overwhelming, and only surpassed by the following situation, wherein she discovered that the Don was her father's murderer. The screaming tone—yet perfectly in tune, as round and full as it could possibly be—with which she uttered the expression, "Gran Dio!" rings in my ears while I write of it, and never ceased to electrify myself, as did thousands of hearers, even up to the time when, with decaying powers and failing strength, she ought to have remained in that retirement she did not seek one moment too soon, and from which she so unwisely again and again emerged, and would again have done but a short time before her death, if she could have met with any *entrepreneur* rash enough to offer her an engagement.—*Tinsley's Magazine.*

THE DIAMOND-CUTTERS OF AMSTERDAM.—Nearly all the owners of the Amsterdam diamond-mills are wealthy; but the operatives, though they have what is regarded as very good wages in Holland, are quite poor. Like the watch-makers of Geneva, they usually inherit their trade—their fathers and grandfathers having been employed in the same business. They are regular as clocks—laboring so many hours every day, and giving the strictest and most absorbing attention to their exacting toil, which is a constant strain upon their brain and nerves, no less than upon their senses and their muscles. They need to keep their heads clear and their blood cool to perform all the delicate manipulations necessary. The least dullness of sight or touch, or the smallest variation in handling, might do more damage than a whole lifetime of wages would make good. They very rarely spoil any of their work by any fault of their own; for they are so disciplined and trained to their calling that their hands obey their mind almost with the perfection of machinery.

Diamond-cutting seems to me a most dismal trade. The hundreds of men I have seen engaged in the mills appeared wan and worn and melancholy, as well they might, with their perpetual and monotonous round of cheerless and consuming toil. To them each day is like every other day. The seasons and the years come and go, and go and come, without chance or change. Their world is but a revolving disk; the straining of the eye, the tension of the nerves, a painful pressure of the hand against the little gem which mocks them with its brightness, and defies them with its impossibility of possession. So, in one unbroken repetition of wistful work, their life creeps darkly on, and only when the end comes does their rest seem to begin.—*Harper's Magazine for February.*

AN ANECDOTE OF THE STAGE.—Many stories are extant as to performances being interrupted by the entry of innocent messengers bringing to the players, in the presence of the audience, refreshments they had designed to consume behind the scenes, or sheltered from observation between the wings. Thus it is told of one WALLS, who was the prompter in a Scottish theatre, and occasionally appeared in minor parts, that he once directed a maid-of-all-work, employed in the wardrobe department of the theatre, to bring him a gill of whisky. The night was wet, so the girl, not caring to go out, intrusted the commission to a little boy who happened to be standing by. The play was "Othello," and WALLS played the *Duke*. The scene of the Senate was in course of representation. *Brabantio* had just stated:

My particular grief
Is of so flood-gate and o'erbearing nature,
That it engluts and swallows other sorrows,
And it is still itself,

and the *Duke*, obedient to his cue, had inquired:

Why, what's the matter?

when the little boy appeared upon the stage, bearing a pewter measure, and exclaimed, "It's just whisky, Mr. WALLS; and I could na git ony at fourpence, so yer awn the landlord a penny; and he says it's time you was payin' what's doon i' the book." The Senate broke up amidst the uproarious laughter of the audience.—*All the Year Round.*

LES PETITS SOUPERS OF LOUIS XV.—Talking of *les petits soupers* suggests a yet more celebrated and equally splendid palace, which is yet standing, Le Petit Trianon. It was here that LOUIS chiefly loved to cast aside the restraints of royalty, and, surrounded by *ses intimes*, to wander through those enchanting gardens, and to gather and distribute among them with his own hands the delicious fruits and flowers that grew there, luscious as those of Armida, or, better still, to entertain them with gastronomical delicacies. These suppers were prepared by noble hands alone, for in those days gastronomy was not only a science but a fine art, and an indispensable accomplishment for a fine gentleman. When one of these suppers was decided upon, His Majesty left Versailles before mid-day, accompanied by the Ducs DE GOUTANT, D'AYEN, DE COIGNI, DE LA VALLIÈRE, the Prince DE BEAUFREMONT, and the Marquis DE POLIGNAC. Upon their arrival at the Little Trianon the *cuisine* was carried into the salon, and there, assisted by the Count DE CROISMARE, the Chevalier DE BRUSSE, grand equerries; the Chevalier SAINT SAUVEUR, and the Marquis DE MONTMORENCY, officers of the body-guard; together with four pages who acted as under-cooks and scullions, the meal was prepared. The King himself donned the cook's apron, and was celebrated for his *poulets au basilic* and eggs prepared in different ways; M. GOUTANT was the hero of the salad, COIGNI of the *rôti*; each member of the party was famous in some particular branch of the art, and all were ever tasking their ingenuity to invent new dishes. Both here and at Belle Vue the attendance of domestics was entirely dispensed with; when one course was finished, a stamp of the foot

[illegible] the attendant waiters, who glide each through a door in the floor, and another, ready furnished, rose in its place. The saloon in which these suppers were after were adorned with all that was exquisite in nature and art; the dishes were interspersed with vases filled with the rarest and most beautiful flowers; the walls were covered with fine decorative paintings; statuary was everywhere; every article of furniture was a model of beauty. Attractions as these, brilliant as combined, may, they still form a favorable contrast to the coarse drunken gluttony that characterized the English feeds of the time, which were equally sensual and far more brutish. LA POMPADOUR was the first who introduced those refinements and elegancies of the table which so obtain at the present day.—*Temple Bar.*

THE AMBACHTSCHOOL AT AMSTERDAM.—Mr. JOHN MACGREGOR writes in the *School-Board Chronicle*: In a recent visit to Amsterdam on board my canoe I went to see a curious school, and much was observed there which may be of use for imitation in England. The building, specially erected, after a temporary one had been sufficient for some years' occupation, is in a quiet, healthy, and pleasant part of the town suburbs, and it is not unlike a plain industrial school. I had no introduction to the masters or authorities, but their very kind attentions were a good augry to me of what they had to show. It is ten years since this school was started, for the sons of artisans, to teach them technical handicraft in a thorough and systematic manner. The idea originated with the Society for Promoting the Interests of the Working Classes, or, as they call it in Dutch, "Maatschappy voor den werkenden stand," which itself was begun in 1854, and has now about 700 members, each subscribing 8s. 4d. per annum. Division I. of this Society is styled the "Scavengers' Brigade," and the programme, given in English, says: "On very moderate terms the public roads and thoroughfares, the gutters included, are swept and cleaned under her superintendence," &c., where the idiom reveals the honest Dutchman's translation rather amusingly, and one London mud pot tied last few weeks, would be all the better, too, for "her" broom. A benevolent fund is another department, and I was informed that members of the patient "International" are not allowed to trouble this Society. The Society also organizes exhibitions for workmen, and sends them free to such exhibitions abroad. Some of its members were thus sent to the English Workman's Show at the Agricultural Hall last year, which affair, it may be remembered, had many good wishes, but was somehow rather a failure. The Dutchmen gained a gold medal; but I was grieved and ashamed to hear that the medal has never been received from the donors. As in duty bound, I have tried to right this wrong, but hitherto in vain. Perhaps your notice of the omission may quicken the honesty of the managers of our show. Lectures attended by 1,000 persons, and classes for needlewomen with the sewing-machine are all lines of work for the Amsterdam Society, and then comes the school for boys, which we shall now look at more particularly. Here we are in the blacksmith's shop, with forges and vices at benches; all quite at present as the boys are upstairs in a light, cheerful, airy room, with long high desks across, and a fine set of young fellows all between thirteen and sixteen years of age, planning and sketching from models and machines. Their heavier muscular work is done first in the morning, and now they are at finer employments. Every boy pays for his learning, and every boy has a light, short blouse as his uniform. There are forty-five blacksmiths, sixty-four carpenters, five sculptors, and in all about 120 intelligent, bright-looking lads, as busy as busy can be, and yet evidently happy with the pleasure of learning. All of them seem to be taught something of everything, for there are eighteen hours per week given to linear drawing, sixteen to carpentering, fourteen to the forge, twelve to first principles, and ten to algebra and mathematics, and the same to the art of the turner. That honest, intelligent lad, who was presented by the Queen of Holland, and only a prize boy may work in a treadle. Models on the walls around were the King's wise presents. The corporation of Amsterdam gives £100 a year, and the Workmen's Society half that sum. Sixteen teachers conduct the classes, and the hours are in general from eight to twelve and two to four every week day. The aim is evidently to give every lad a good sound teaching of eye and hand. The carpenters' mystery in Holland finds frequent use where houses are so neat and trim, and so here the young shineler learns how to dovetail a door or fit a root-tree. The machinist in iron has plenty to do with railways, steamers, mills, and a thousand canals; and no wonder he will get good wages if, at sixteen years of age, as I saw one lad doing, he can sketch the link motion of a railway engine, and a three-and-a-half-horse Otto gas engine, and more or less feeble imitations of them from young fingers show that molding, if not sculpture, is in demand; and though the divine majesty of art is not just the Dutchman's line, even in his marvelously attractive oil-paintings, (always gold because always true) yet great artists may come out of this school as undoubtedly many good artificers have done. Three years is a long time to spend in learning technical work; but then it teaches very thoroughly, and the wages of a youth thus taught will doubtless be high at once when he works for hire. The steady, plodding Hollander looks on to this higher wage, and therefore 306 boys have completed their three years' curriculum in this school, and 257 have left it in a shorter time.

THE PILGRIM FATHERS.—Of the many people who delight to speak with interest and reverence of those grand old pioneers of British emigration to the West, few know who these redoubtable Pilgrim Fathers really were. When the *Mayflower* started from Plymouth, she had on board 100 passengers, of whom forty were men and the rest women. When, after many dangers, they at length arrived in New-England, eight of their number were chosen as the Government of the new community—these eight men were the Pilgrim Fathers. First stands JOHN CARVER, unanimously elected Governor, a man between fifty and sixty years of age—"a pious and approved gentleman as to character." This humble-minded and self-sacrificing leader only lived five months after landing. His wife, ELIZABETH, died soon after. Then comes WILLIAM BREWSTER, the ruling elder of this community, and the oldest man in the company. He had mixed, in his earlier years, among Courts and Cabinets, and had suffered much persecution for the truth's sake. His was not regarded as a pastor, although he preached, "proverbially and profitably," twice every Sabbath. He is said to have had a singularly good gift in prayer; and, like a wise man, approved of short prayers in public, because, as he said, "the spirits and heart of all—especially the weak—could hardly continue, and so long stand bent, as it were, toward God as they ought to do in that duty, without flagging and falling off." BREWSTER died in 1644, at the age of eighty years. WILLIAM BRADFORD was foremost among the younger men. He joined the Pilgrims when eighteen, and was chosen Governor in CARVER'S place when only thirty years old. He could speak six languages, and was likewise a remarkable man, being classified by the Washington of the colony. To his journal and other written records we are indebted for much of the knowledge we possess concerning the "plantation," which he governed by common consent for eighteen years. EDWARD WINSLOW is another notable character. He was of gentle birth, and an accomplished scholar—the second richest man of the party, and the happy husband of a worthy wife. Although only twenty-five years of age, he had great influence over his compatriots. His sound judgment, pleasant address and inflexible uprightness fitted him for the many diplomatic missions so successfully undertook. He died at sea, when in the service of CROMWELL, at the age of sixty. His portrait—the only one extant of any Pilgrim—represents a polished Christian gentleman; an auburn-haired Roundhead, or Iona and sour-looking ascetic, but one who might well be what he was called, some "whose life was sweet, and conversation just." ISAAC ALLERTON was a middle-aged man, and the father of a family; the merchant of the company, and an extensive speculator in after years. Then comes MILES STANDISH, of whom LONGFELLOW has so worthily sung. This stout-hearted soldier was thirty-six years of age, and sprung from an old and distinguished family. There are [illegible] property wrongfully withheld from him. Though [illegible] death, and he a second time a widower, he took Christian, that many of his compatriots would have had him to be. Constantly [illegible] member of his Church, JOHN ALDEN, who worked by his daughter's side in the pilgrim's cooper's trade, and was a house of strength to the settlement. SAMUEL FULLER was a popular physician, as well as a deacon. Though he left his wife to follow him, he brought his cradle with him, and in it was rocked—we want the surname—PERNAMPUS WHITE, the first infant Pilgrim. JOHN ALDEN, the last of the list, is another of the Pilgrim Fathers who has been overtaken by the poet. Although only a cooper by occupation, his strong, sound sense, and many sterling qualities, made him a leader among men, and he often acted as "assistant" to successive Governors. Twenty-two when he arrived in New-England, he remained there till his death, at the age of eighty-four. He married PRISCILLA MULLINS, whose name has also been immortalized by romance; for she refused the hand of Capt. MILES STANDISH, preferring the humbler attractions and more solid qualities of her younger admirer.—*Once a Week.*

FURNITURE AND DRESS.—I suppose in the happy days for artists, when there were panelled oak walls and carved window-seats, every one looked well against them, and perhaps those very walls had an indirect influence in molding the fashions; for the constantly observing, even a bit of grained oak may cultivate the eye in some measure unconsciously; but the oak, from being of a pale color, darkened with age, and in about 100 years from the time when it was put up, the extreme darkness of the rooms, especially in towns, with the black walls and low ceilings, drove the inmates in self-defense to light tints somewhere. Now as shaving the wood or repanelling would have been far too expensive a process for our thrifty ancestors, they generally took the simple means of whitewashing their walls and ceilings, and so first let in the demon of white ugliness who has at last lured most of us into his snare. Are not white walls and ceilings to be found everywhere?

Now, in a white room, when the eye is unaccustomed to it, one can scarcely for a time distinguish forms and textures. The pale glare takes the gloss out of silks, and habituates the taste to gaiety colors and an absence of shadows. And when use has brought the eye back to its original perceptive power, there is the chance that the whites will have done its woeful work; the "favorite" colors will be found greatly heightened, without any regard to complexion or propinquity, and the fashionable shapes more grotesque and grotesque. No one but old Father Time, with infinite compassion, is brave enough to tone down our glaring whites, to dim our dazzling blues, our raw greens, and warp our contorted shapes into something more easy and graceful.

The whole style of our modern furniture, as well as our modern dress, is largely due to these terrible white walls. Unlimited wheat gilding came in, plush silks and satins came in, the very designs for furniture we see all about us, coarse, florid, and conspicuous—are all due to the white walls. Everything to "tell" against them must be of this kind, gaudy and "loud." I am not deprecating all the good done by the introduction of wall papers, which have been getting paler and paler, and shinier and shinier every year; I am not even deprecating the wholesome delight in "cleanness," and the advantage of being able to see when dust accumulates; but I am convinced that the whitewash upon our walls was the commencement of our artistic deterioration, and we are only now beginning to see how great that deterioration has been.—*Saint Paul's Magazine.*

THE VITALITY OF TITLES.—The vitality of titles is almost inexplicable. Utterly unknown under some civilizations, as, for example, in all Mohammedan countries, they retain under others a hold which defies not only time and laws, but changes in public opinion apparently most hostile to their use. The desire to have them, and the wish to give them, are as strong throughout Europe today as in the time when such labels were proofs of connection with a superior and highly privileged caste. In Germany, Count BISMARCK makes a country, and takes as a part of his reward the most meaningless of all titles—that of Prince without principality. In England, though particular titles have been slightly discredited by lavishness in bestowal, the titles still valued are quite as eagerly sought as ever, and this when they convey nothing, no power or influence, or impression of birth, but only "a handle to the name," while a determined attempt to proscribe one particular kind of hereditary apparition has ignominiously failed. The public would call the Catholic Prelates by their territorial designations, and an impotent Legislature, intent on punishing the practice, was frankly and obstinately disobeyed. This last illustration is the more curious, because in two instances in our history an effort made to grant titles by people who had some sort of a right to grant them completely broke down, to the great discomfiture of the grantees. Society would have none of them. Both the Lords of the Isles and the Cockburnian Peers, said both dockmen of use, the latter in spite of their recognition by a very powerful, long-lived and aristocratic party, the Jacobites of the United Kingdom. It is only when society has accepted a title that it lives; but that acceptance conceded, nothing kills it, not even a change of manners. The French people believe in equality as a principle, and have established it as the basis of their social system, and for years made the most desperate effort to suppress the use of titles as an affront to that fundamental rule, but entirely without effect.

Courtesy will scarcely, however, explain the continued use of titles in a country like France, and by men who hate them; and we are driven to seek another explanation. We suspect that there exists in all, even above the savages a perception, almost instinctive, of the value of social formulas, a sense that every habit which tends to regulate status tends to make intercourse easier, not to others, but to themselves; that the desire to formulize facts into laws affects them in this as in every other department of social life. They are willing to grant the labels which seem to organize these differences of grade which, as they must always exist till all men are cultivated, would otherwise produce confusion, or at least discomfort, by the tax they would inflict upon the memory. The vitality of titles depends, we suspect, upon a half-unconscious sense that they add to instead of diminishing the pleasure of social intercourse, that they define in a second what else would require a troublesome definition.—*The Spectator.*

ANECDOTES OF DUMAS.—M. DE VILLEMESANT, who has now resumed his memoirs of a journalist, tells a couple of good anecdotes about ALEXANDRE DUMAS. After dwelling on the childish and harmless vanity of the author of *Monte Cristo*, the editor of *Figaro* says that he went one evening to the Théâtre Français with his friend SOUMET to see one of SOUMET'S pieces played. In the middle of the performance, ALEXANDRE DUMAS maliciously drew the author's attention to a gentleman who was fast asleep in the pit. The next evening the same couple repaired to the same theatre to see one of DUMAS' comedies, and SOUMET had the pleasure of finding a slumberer overpowered by DUMAS' prose. "Bah," retorted the latter, "it's the same fellow, who hasn't recovered some lost sleep!" A great deal of champagne used to be consumed at DUMAS' table, and one day when he called for a bottle his servant said there was no more in the cellar. DUMAS told him to fetch some from the nearest restaurant, but the man returned, saying he had been refused credit. DUMAS, unable to do without his favorite beverage, tossed him a louis, and champagne was soon forthcoming. The same scene was re-enacted every day for six weeks, when DUMAS, meeting his wine merchant, asked him why he had cut off his supply. The wine merchant declared that he had regularly forwarded 100 bottles a month. DUMAS, in great wrath, accused his servant of having robbed him; the man did not attempt to deny the charge, but flung himself on the mercy of the Court. He swore he was an orphan, that his sole support was all that his brother had drawn a best number in the conscription, &c., &c. At last DUMAS, moved by his desperate calamities, pardoned him; "but," added he in acquitting the prisoner, "the next time you make an oath pay for my own wine at least give me credit."

THE COST OF LIVING.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have been very much interested in your correspondents' estimate of the cost of living. Very few had spoke but what are the ideas of people in the country, of business, well dressed, accomplished and refined in manners and personal appearance, yet are half of the hard-working men, who go to our city stores, treddon clerks. How in the name of all humanity are they to indulge on such a miserable salary? Of course, they are friends; they work in French or German stores, and can't speak a word of English; they can't go to theatres and concerts, and of musical entertainment once in a while, to any theatres, do, and when they come in figure in the street, or any entertainment only, the dear ladies, they and their are out at the small end of the horn.

Can's anyone tell me how I am expected on such a salary? Is it a wonder that our young men are going West, where the interest of a single man can hardly subsist on a salary from $1,000 to $1,500, how can one in all or nearly all respects like mine, but a clerk, live on a salary of $600?

Let us have light. CLERK.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Feb. 1, 1873.

From G. S. F. Wells.

MR. EDITOR: I see in your No of Jan 31 considerable said about economy in living expenses And At the same time complaint of everything Tax the economy in living is all right Ah A great idea but as if our country was really would curtail extravagance in useless tobacco in All its forms And Above All Whiskey rum beer And every thing that intoxicates And just lay the half of the amount to the government on the debt how long would it last I see in your column that same man complain of paying our National debt to fast he seems to think we had Auche to leave some of it for our children to say And I see some of our representatives carry the same idear shame for cash in idear two of my boys Paid their share in the thousands of others before the war and old who never lived to see home After they went Away thank god they done their duty well my Wife my self and 6 daughters lives to enjoy the fruits of their And others doings And for me or Any other man to want to leave the debt for the coming generation I think it to forly look At it According to Mr. GRANT Entres we Are Paying Interist to the Amount of $44,000,000 Multiply that by 10 even And see the Principal that we Are to Pay tax upon; if the National debes was Paid your rents would be less our government credit would be beyond dispute it would be quite less officers to run the government consequently less Pigs to Pull their would be less talk About the Chief Magistrate of the Nation still if the Angel gabriel sat on their As caler there would be some that would find fault only because they had not got the same chance now as if we would All Put our hands in our pockets And Pull liberally And unanimously And fill our arms and tobacco we could Pay on that debt in ten years And grow richer & richer As A Nation And As A Peopple this Peopple is worth the money And could Pay that dent And not mind it but the cry of tax tax is heard All over the Land but the Idea that the Millions of Property to Pay tax on but that want the other the tax comes out of the Poor man that rents And the rich grow richer And the Poor Poorer. sir suppose that debt was Paid look At the wealth of this Nation their would be no end to her wealth and strength I for one Am willing to Pay my share Of Tax but I Think that the Poore Miserable class of hostmen they are much said About And who Are charged exorbitant Prices every day for dockage And eaven more the law requires I Am 56 years old was never drunk never used tobacco And Pray god never Flayed A card I never may but if I Live long enough I Am Sure I will live enough it is on the contentent side of one of our ferry-boats hogs And dogs would loathe the filth & in spite of All the Pases taken on the Part of ferry man to keep it clean. that is where the money goes only 100 A year for sogers Pay, one has estimated. My Editor Please give this A place in your column

Yours truly and friend,
G D F VIELE of glens falls

JERSEY CITY N J Thursday Feb 1 1873

The Marriage Question.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have read with much interest some of the letters connected with the great scrapple correspondence, now being conducted in your columns. Nothing could be more judicious than your throwing open your paper to the discussion of what has come to be the great enigma of the nineteenth century, How shall the middle classes live? This is no question of theoretical belief in which one opinion is pretty much as good as another, but a real practical question, exactly demanding a practical answer, and the men who are writing about it are no mere "thinkers," speculating upon an idle problem, but men who have a real, vital interest in its satisfactory solution, and who are actually engaged in working it out. The letters you publish are "voices from the front."

The correspondence, I perceive, is being chiefly waged by the $1,500-a-year men. Some find no difficulty in living "comfortably" on this sum; others pronounce such living an impossibility, unless you have one rich father-in-law and two rich brothers-in-law on whom to pay officially sponge. If, as it is asserted, the minority of young men living upon salaries command only $1,500 a year, it is certainly time that we found out whether a man can or cannot marry upon this sum. It seems to me (and I am not young to tell you whether I am a millionaire, walking from a velvet easy chair upon a rosewood desk, or a poor member of the anomalous middle-class, scribbling on the sly from my office stool,) that "we should look at the question in the purely material light and entirely discard all considerations of refined instincts" and "cultivated tastes." My chance had no difficulty in living comfortably, according to their notions of comfort, and raising large families upon even a less sum, and it seems to me that those who, despite their "cultivated tastes," are, so far as means are concerned, living upon an equality with their brothers of the "lower orders," should copy a few pages from their book. A man's prosperity is the relation between his income and his disbursements, and, therefore, when parties with small income incurs still smaller expenditure, as such, while the man, the wife, the same income, is obliged to spend so much on "netherties" that there is nothing left for bread and butter, is poor. No entire class is so placed by Omnipotence but they cannot live in comfort, decence and heartiness. It is only when pinched in the circumstances of one class, they try to enjoy the privileges of another, that men (and women) come to grief. If two young people think enough of each other to be willing to face life together on a small income, let them heartily tackle up their hands to pay the price of so-called social position for the pleasure of each other's society, and quietly descend to a lower plane of life. Life in a fashionable quarter of the City, and association with fashionable friends, is simply impossible, and they had better understand this as once. We have yet to learn, in America, that there is more respect due to those who quietly accept the restrictions of a small income than to those who, the objects of ill-disguised pity on the part of their richer friends, persist in clinging after marriage to the extra social traditions which they held before. If the income of a family only amounts to $1,500 eat oat-meal porridge and wear linsey-woolsey, let them eat their porridge and wear their warm though homely garments, and be thankful. This is common-sense and dignity, and the opposite course is neither. If a young man on a salary of $1,500 or $2,000 a year, as is, as is manual, to be married and wishes to find among the queens of the society to which he is occasionally admitted (but which he is as no more a peer than he would be at the English court) one who is willing to share his attic with him (and mind with $1,500 a year in New-York ought to live in an attic,) let him either renounce his project and continue to live as a manger, or, as a society where he has no valid claims, or look lower, i. e., among his financial equals for a mate.

E. Y. P.

Living on $2,000 a Year.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have been reading for the last two or three days in your useful and valuable paper how to live upon $2,000 a year. Now, if you will grant me the use of your columns, I shall be much indebted to you. What it cost me to live in 1871 is a mere trifle to some of the rates of your correspondents. It cost me just $1,600 to live in 1872. I did not spend any money foolishly "Economy and Health" said something about going to the "Black Creek" and buying cigars. I find and see my money has gone:

For house-rent	$300	For doctor	$25
For rations	300	For gas	20
For groceries	250	For coal	100
Total			$1,600

You see by my figures that we do not include any servants. We had none. My wife does all the house-work. If any of our correspondents could see a house, with the world, could find out how much more he could save. If I was to go to Everybody's Hotel, I should spend $2,000 in a year. We sometimes go to the theatre, &c., but do [illegible]

[illegible] Bedley, of the Reconstruction, Fire-Proof, Burglar-Proof, Lightning-Proof Company (Limited, Screamer), on Wednesday, evening [illegible] at Delmonico's. All the Wall Street [illegible] and for the affair are very select. Capt. [illegible] promises to make it a genuine success.

The following officers are announced as the staff of Gen. Pleasant, as Commander-in-Chief: Brig.-Gen. James A. Hall, Inspector-General; Col. Ezra Ammen, Assistant-Inspector-General; Col. Elias Milliken, Assistant-Commissary-General; Col. J. Manchester Bailey, Assistant Judge Advocate-General; Lieut.-Col. Alexander E. Sumner, Lieut.-Col. Edward H. Ellis, Lieut.-Col. John W. Atwell, Lieut.-Col. George W. Parker, Aids-de-Camp.

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As has been frequently observed, I found that the power of dreaming could be very much increased at will, or that by fixing the attention on a certain subject immediately before sleeping, the thoughts could be continued during somnolency, and elaborated to a surprising degree. Though capable of dreaming somewhat at will, I found, however, that I could not restrain the power, and, though exerting myself to the utmost not to dream, dreams, and those of the most vivid character, would occur. Perhaps the most pleasurable dreams were musical ones, which could be more readily produced by a mental effort than any other. A certain musical phrase, which had struck my ear, would be analyzed during sleep in a much more thorough way than when awake. The musical construction would be quite accurately solved, and though having but a superficial knowledge of thorough bass, and hardly able to read a score without exceeding difficulty, in dreams a whole orchestra would be heard together, with the power of detecting any one particular instrument, so that on awakening, if I went immediately to a piano, I could in a moment solve a rather difficult harmony which I had vainly in my waking moments, through the day or the evening before, endeavored to unravel. Have no hesitation in asserting, then that I am a better musician when dreaming than awake. Dr. HOLMES, in his clever "Mechanism in Thoughts and Morals," says: "Remember in my youth, reading verses in a dream, written, as I thought, by a rival feeding at the muse. They were so far beyond my powers that I despaired of equaling them; yet I must have made them unconsciously as I read them. Could I only have remembered them waking!" In my own case the music I dreamt about was what I was familiar with, though occasionally long orchestral improvisations would occur. Only once I remembered any of these, which was what I thought like a musical symphony. When awake, I was able to construct some ten bars as a sixette out of it; after writing down this much, not another note would follow. Having shown it to a musician, he declared it as resembling something of Rossini, (heard by me fifteen years, before and entirely forgotten,) but added that the musical grammar employed by me was creditable. I am perfectly certain I should never have been able to construct it at all without having dreamt it.

The act of noting down one's dreams on the spur of the moment was of a singularly uncomfortable character. The power to read my wide awake, was only attained after a long period of practice. I was obliged to have by my bed-side candle, matches, paper and pencil, and even then, after quite a long experience, I have found myself of a morning, with the writing materials in my hand, with some confused idea of having tried to record something, with no tangible trace on the paper, save some few blurred marks. Almost every one is conscious of having dreamed something, which on awakening, has been lost. The fixed thought in the brain, instantly seizing it on its first moments of awakening, did at last prevail, and I became almost always wide awake enough not only to give some full details of my dream, but even to draw some figures or forms, which occasionally would be so peculiar or grotesque as to be otherwise indescribable. From a pretty large collection of dreams taken from my note-book, some common-place, some incongruous, I select a few as a fair sample of them all.

May, 1861.—Duration of sleep five hours. Dream very confused. A volunteer soldier of an Ohio regiment was trying to place in his knapsack a number of articles, which seemed like groceries. The knapsack partook of the character of a bucket. Each parcel was made up in paper, and tied with a string. Was much disturbed because they would not pack close enough. Put the parcels in and out several times. On awakening the impression was of a most distressing character, as if everything depended on my packing the whole number of parcels in the bucket. Now, as to the reasons for the dream. Presence of Ohio volunteers in the city that morning. Had purchased a book, which a clerk had very neatly put up in paper, and tied with a string. Had opened the package in the street, had thrown away paper and string, and had thought it tasteless to throw away so good a piece of string. Had no difficulty in recognizing the dream on awakening, but should have forgotten it entirely if not for the notes taken on the spot.

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A Dream Diary—Some Theories in Regard to Dreams—The Strange, the Horrible, and the Grotesque.

Some twelve years ago, during a period of some mental anxiety, I determined to keep an accurate account of my dreams—a dream diary, in fact, and, by careful analysis, without the idea of constructing any particular theory, to find out what connection there might exist between actual occurrences and the fantastic scenes observing in dreams. Dates, atmospheric phenomena, general health, mental conditions, quantity and quality of food, length of time elapsing between the last meal and sleep, and duration of sleep, were accurately noted. The effect of dreams, on waking, were observed, and special attention was given to the lasting power of dreams—by this is meant the power of the mind, when awake, to retain the dream impression during a certain period.

As has been frequently observed, I found that the power of dreaming could be very much increased at will, or that by fixing the attention on a certain subject immediately before sleeping, the thoughts could be continued during somnolency, and elaborated to a surprising degree. Though capable of dreaming somewhat at will, I found, however, that I could not restrain the power, and, though exerting myself to the utmost not to dream, dreams, and those of the most vivid character, would occur. Perhaps the most pleasurable dreams were musical ones, which could be more readily produced by a mental effort than any other. A certain musical phrase, which had struck my ear, would be analyzed during sleep in a much more thorough way than when awake. The musical construction would be quite accurately solved, and though having but a superficial knowledge of thorough bass, and hardly able to read a score without exceeding difficulty, in dreams a whole orchestra would be heard together, with the power of detecting any one particular instrument, so that on awakening, if I went immediately to a piano, I could in a moment solve a rather difficult harmony which I had vainly in my waking moments, through the day or the evening before, endeavored to unravel. Have no hesitation in asserting,

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, FEB. 4, 1872.

The New-York Times.
DAILY, WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY.

This journal is now thoroughly identified with the greatest political necessity of the hour—uncompromising warfare against all forms of corruption, whether in national or local government. For years past the TIMES has been exposing the demoralizing schemes of self-interested politicians, and its recent warfare upon the Tammany Democracy has been received with universal approval. It has adhered to the pledge given in its original prospectus, more than twenty years ago, that the public should be truly represented, and their interests faithfully guarded through its columns. Its record has been pure and honorable, and the highest aim of its proprietors is to render it more and more worthy of its past history, and of the confidence which the public repose in it. Two out of three of the original proprietors still direct its policy, and guide it on all public questions. They purpose that the TIMES shall continue to keep clear of all narrow and unworthy influences and cliques, and aim to represent the great body of the public, as distinguished from personal factions. It occupies a perfectly independent position, and is free to speak the truth on all subjects and about all men. Its greatly increased circulation throughout the country adds to its power and influence. It will continue to be a faithful exponent of Republican principles, and advocate with untiring energy every measure which tends to further the welfare of the people.

The utmost care will be devoted to gathering political news from special sources during the Presidential canvass. This department of the paper will be unusually full and trustworthy. Renewed enterprise will be exhibited in every department of the paper, and large space will be devoted to reports of speeches made during elections, or on other important political occasions.

A very full summary of news, and many general articles of great interest, are published in the Semi-weekly editions; and in the Weekly edition there is an unabridged report of the proceedings at the Farmers' Club, an excellent summary of political information, and a great variety of matter suitable for family reading.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum	3
The SEMI-WEEKLY, two copies, one year	5
The SEMI-WEEKLY, ten copies one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	25
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2
The WEEKLY TIMES, five copies, one year	[illegible]
The WEEKLY TIMES, ten copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	15
The WEEKLY TIMES, twenty copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	25
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THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

Notes.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and No. 1,241 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ The NEW-YORK TIMES has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 44 Court-st., opposite the City Hall, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.

Judge BEDFORD's Grand Jury has brought in indictments against the following persons, more or less connected with the Ring frauds: Wm. M. Tweed, Peter B. Sweeny, Tom Fields, J. H. Ingersoll, A. J. Garvey, G. A. Woodward, J. McBride Davidson, A. G. Miller, H. W. Genet, Henry H. Smith, Hugh Smith and W. H. Cooke. Eight of these are at present outside of the jurisdiction of the Sheriff of New-York. TWEED has already several indictments to answer, and HARRY GENET, TOM FIELDS and A. G. MILLER will, doubtless, be able to get released by the aid of Judge BARNARD, on bail as insignificant as that which was thought sufficient for TWEED. With this, however, the Grand Jury has nothing to do. Its members have, so far, done their work faithfully and well—to far better purpose, at least, than any of their immediate predecessors. The public will miss the name of A. OAKEY HALL in this new batch of indictments. The Jury have asked for and obtained a further extension of two weeks, and during that time we trust that any dissensions among their members as to the precise degree of HALL's guilt, may be arranged, and that they may complete the debt of gratitude under which they have already laid their fellow-citizens, by bringing in a true bill for fraudulent breach of trust against Mayor HALL.

We trust that the public will watch narrowly the items submitted by the various Departments to the Interim Board of Apportionment as their estimates for the present year. We published yesterday Mr. VAN NORT's estimate of the sums required by the various Bureaus of the Department of Public Works. In the aggregate ($2,677,107) it closely corresponds with the sum voted to the Department under TWEED's superintendence. There are, it is true, some valid reasons given for the apparent extravagance of certain items. There are others, however, which are plainly very much in excess of what public necessity demands, and which the public will not quietly submit to pay. Take, for example, $15,000 for "contingencies." This is a ridiculously large sum to be voted for perfectly indefinite purposes. The sum asked for "printing for Departments" ($50,000) is also far too large, and the same remark applies to the $60,000 estimated for "stationery and blank-books," to the $75,000 for "supplies and cleaning public offices," and the $10,000 for "sprinkling roads and avenues." In spite of all we have heard about the reduction of sinecures, Mr. VAN NORT asks $225,000 for salaries against TWEED's $240,279. After the figures we have given relating to the fraudulent expenditures of the Bureau of Lamps and Gas, it is somewhat startling to find $1,149,107 asked as the proportion for this department of public service. If Mr. VAN NORT, or any other City official, thinks that the people will tamely put up with a repetition of the bloated estimates of the Tammany régime, the sooner he is undeceived the better.

Controller GREEN, acting as President of the new Board of Audit, is right in pressing the immediate consideration of the unpaid and perfectly legal claims of the charitable institutions around the City. Unmerited hardship is being inflicted on thousands of people by the procedure of the late Board of Apportionment in unjustly depriving these institutions of their legal share of public money, and the new Board cannot too soon redress the injury.

Col. STEBBINS is re-establishing with all possible promptitude the economical traditions of the original Board of Commissioners in the Department of Parks. He has already reduced the force of men in the employ of the Department by 1,000, leaving a roll amply sufficient to carry on all necessary works and to maintain the parks, places and boulevards in a way which will be perfectly satisfactory to the public. We shall have no more of HILTON's gravel contracts under the administration of Col. STEBBINS; the day of the patent lamps, charged at fancy prices, and of ornamental lamp-posts, liberally distributed before the houses of Ring magnates, is over. Judge HILTON's marvelous achievements in gardening and decoration were altogether too expensive for our over-taxed community, being not only outrages upon good taste, but upon the public purse.

Custom-House Misrepresentation.

We have been obliged heretofore to show that the purpose of the *Tribune* for some time past has been, not truth or the public good, but to gain its own ends and those of its faction by slandering its opponents. We are ready to stop doing this kind of work as soon as the *Tribune* ceases to make it necessary. It is not pleasant. Discussion of principles or of measures, even with a sharp and bitter opponent, is not without its pleasure, and generally affords some instruction to both parties to the controversy, and almost always to their audience. But the *Tribune's* motto at present is, "Men, not principles;" it is animated by one of the basest and meanest and most hateful of human passions—jealousy; it desires only the destruction of the men that have balked its project of getting absolute control of the Republican Party, and to attain that end it stops at nothing. The chief object of its spite for the present is Mr. CORNELL, Surveyor of the Port, whom it charged in unmistakable although not actionable words, with perjury; the assumed ground of the action being the assertion of a man whose pretended cause against Ex-Collector MURPHY broke down shamefully, and was thrust out of Court, and of whom itself says, in its wrath at the pitiful position in which he has placed it, "he cannot be believed." Under these circumstances, what is its retraction or correction of the slanderous imputation put upon Mr. CORNELL? This: "We suppose it evident that Surveyor CORNELL swore as near to perjury as he dared, in his efforts to clear the Custom-house from any assessment for political purposes;" and again: "Mr. CORNELL has, irrespective of SHEEHAN, sworn as nearly off the truth as he dared." This is the style in which the *Tribune* treats a gentleman of intelligence, position and character because he has helped to spoil its plans and defeat its candidates; whose iniquities, in fact, are summed up in the fact that he was, as the *Tribune* is not wise enough to allow the world to forget, "Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee."

Now, in the first place, Mr. CORNELL made no "efforts" to clear the Custom-house from the imputation of such wrong as is implied in an assessment on salaries for political purposes. The sense conveyed, and intended to be conveyed, by that word "efforts" is wrongful, injurious, and, to put the case as mildly as possible, disingenuous. It is, however, in perfect keeping with the *Tribune's* course on this subject from the beginning, and, therefore, is not worthy of particular notice. Mr. CORNELL was not a voluntary witness before the Investigating Committee. He was there because he was summoned; and when there he volunteered no testimony, at least upon this subject. He merely answered the questions that were put to him, and his answers have been supported in every particular by the best evidence from all quarters. Nor was he a voluntary witness in the suit, if suit it must be called, brought by the man who "cannot be believed," and in which SHEEHAN and the *Tribune*, the *Tribune* and SHEEHAN, with their affidavits and their leaders, and their leaders and their affidavits, were swept out of Court in such a promiscuous mass that it was impossible to tell the one from the other, and will be, this many a day. Mr. CORNELL went there compelled by a subpœna, or at least sure that he would be so compelled if he did not go otherwise, (for we have had no communication with him upon this subject,) and his evidence was just what he was asked to give—that and no more. To speak of such action as efforts, is to use language for the purpose of misrepresenting the truth and misleading the reader. The writer, in his own words, wrote "as nearly off the truth as he dared."

And, in the next place, the mention of perjury again in connection with the evidence given by Mr. CORNELL is an example of malice and effrontery carried to a monstrous pitch. The occasion of this renewed imputation is the fact that, although Mr. CORNELL denied that contributions were exacted from Custom-house officers as a condition of retaining office, he admitted that such contributions were voluntarily made by many of his subordinates, some of whom excused themselves from doing so on the score of poverty, and a few of whom even had their contributions returned to them for the same reason. Now, as to the exaction of contributions for political purposes, Mr. CORNELL's testimony that there was no such exaction was sustained by every witness, including those called in the interest of the *Tribune* by the man who "cannot be believed." As to the fact that contributions are made by Custom-house officers and clerks on occasion of important elections, has the *Tribune* really the face to attempt to pass this off upon the public as a new iniquity, or a new discovery of an old iniquity, so, so long as it is voluntary, as an [illegible] at all? If the *Tribune* had needed information upon this point, (which is hardly credible,) and had inquired into the matter, as we have, it would have found, as we have, plenty of evidence as good as that upon which it has been obliged to set down its man SHEEHAN as one who "cannot be believed," that political contributions from Custom-house officers and clerks have been common for at least twenty or thirty years; that they are not exacted under threat, even implied threat, of removal in case of refusal, although under Democratic discipline there was very strong expectation that they would be made; that it came to be thought "shabby if a fellow wouldn't give something to support the party and the Collector that gave him his place;" that the contributions were made on or about one day, to wit, pay-day, for the very simple and obvious reason that that is the time when salaried men are best able to make any contributions. Moreover, it would have discovered, upon equally good testimony, that there has been less pressure from any quarter upon officers and clerks in this regard during the last three years than for many years previous; that is, that the Collector, heads of Departments and divisions, and superior officers have protected their subordinates against the moral force sometimes used by outside politicians to bring out a large contribution from the Custom-house, just as a like force is sometimes applied to a wealthy congregation to bring out a large contribution to this mission or that cause. The essential point in this question is the exaction under threat, actual or implied, of removal if the contribution is not made; and here the *Tribune's* case has broken down utterly. Not before the Committee, nor before the Court, nor before the public has a single competent and credible witness appeared who testified to his knowledge of any such exaction since the election of Gen. GRANT.

This matter is, in itself, one of very small importance; but it has acquired importance as a perfect example of the spirit in which the *Tribune* and those whom it represents are attacking Gen. GRANT's administration. It will prove an example also of the degree of success that will be attained by these disinterested patriots.

Women in Modern Society.

Where there is so much smoke, there certainly must be some fire, and under all this agitation of the rights and wrongs of woman there must be some serious cause. Without undertaking now to go over the whole ground of the subject, we will only look at the main points in woman's present position in society.

Whether we like it or not, we must be content to call our age distinctively democratic, and its ruling ideas are liberty and equality. Whether these ideas are carried out or not, they are in the minds of our people, and of women as well as of men. But what different effects they produce in the two sexes! Man is, on the whole, invigorated and elevated by the democratic age. We are generally educated not only in the rudiments of learning, but in some practical business, and our boys for the most part start in life with a fair prospect of taking care of themselves, as well as with a strong ambition to do this. The average American boy prefers any kind of honest work to dishonorable indolence, and our schools and colleges are training our youth more and more to carry their book learning into practical use and manly enterprise. Our best young men have been willing to bear the trials of the camp, and to rough it in every way on the engineer's survey or the naturalist's exploration. Our modern life exacts this of men, that they should be actually good for something and do something.

Is it so with women? Does modern society call her down from her aristocratic position or fancy, and train her to be useful? Is any sort of business set before her as the true aim, and are young girls of little or no fortune taught to look to useful industry instead of dainty gentility as the end of their aspiration and effort? Quite the contrary, on the whole, the fact appears to be. More girls are taught certain useful arts, indeed, than of old, and many are studying elegant accomplishments that help them to a livelihood. But on the whole the taste of women is less for utility than in the days of our mothers and grandmothers. The difference between them and men, in that respect, is this. Their tastes and wishes and habits are leveled upward to the standard of the luxurious lady, while the tastes and wishes and habits of men are leveled downward to the standard of the business man. Modern society educates in our girls dainty softness and indolent exaction, while it encourages in our men practical aims and business thrift. The mechanic's daughter scorns house-work and insists upon dressing as nearly as possible after the style of the merchant's wife, and she must have her piano, while the merchant's son may like to try his hand at the mechanic's bench and begin there his training in architecture. In other words, with girls the democratic passion is to be the fine lady of leisure, while with boys the passion is to be the man of business. Thus the same spirit of equality that gives softness and inefficiency to girls, gives hardihood and efficiency to boys.

Test this distinction by "the most characteristic" mark of social position—we refer to dress. Is it not clear that our democratic habit is leveling woman's dress upward to the mode of high fashion, while it is leveling man's dress downward to the simplicity of business? There is no part of our country where the fashion-plates do not regulate the bonnets and dresses of women; and even among the peasants of Europe, where, as in the Tyrol and Switzerland, certain costumes have been established for ages, and the grandmother's portrait represents the grand-daughter's gala attire, the new modes are showing themselves, and French fashions keep up the prestige no longer held by French bayonets. Every farmer's daughter has her clothes made according to the prevailing mode with as expensive material and as frequent change as possible, while the boys of the family make little account of the looks, and the same suit has to pass muster for years, until they are worn out. Now this distinctive line is of great importance both socially and materially. Dress is one of the great powers of our age, and it is remarkable that at present it is as characteristic of woman's subjection as of man's emancipation. In old times the great thing about a man was his clothes, and to be a gentleman implied an enormous outlay in silks, velvet, embroidery, gold and jewels. Now, a true gentleman is sure to be simply clad, and showy costumes are left to brainless fops. But with women, the case is different; and the most intelligent and worthy of the sex readily covet the most costly bonnets and dresses, and wear diamonds and laces that are in themselves a fortune. Their poorer associates envy the elegance that they cannot rival, and sometimes character as well as contentment is the price paid for the aspiration. A single party dress, that is worn but a few times, costs a fashionable woman some $250, while her husband, for less than half the sum, can buy a full-dress suit that he can wear for years.

How all this is to end, who knows? When is the best spirit of modern times to reach woman and give her a fair share in the emancipation in which man so rejoices? It is a great question, and without going far into the matter now, we must be content with saying that, when the true and essential womanhood is brought out and appreciated as true manhood is now appreciated, some relief will appear, and, in the true Republic, the clothes will be secondary and the woman will be primary, and not *vice versa*, as now.

The Library We Want.

In discussing the subject of a Free Public Library, a few days ago, we showed that, in its large and valuable collection of books, its substantial building, its situation, and, finally, in the fortunate non-occupancy of the adjoining lots, owned by the ASTOR family, the Astor Library presented all the elements of a foundation for an institution of the kind New-York so greatly needs. For a hundred years to come, a representative of almost every family living above the line of Eighth-street must pass this point at least once a day; while, for those who live below that line, the site of the Astor Library is more convenient of access than any other which could be selected.

It remains now to consider the possibility of so building upon this foundation that the superstructure shall become a permanent and fully-furnished source of profit to our citizens. We believe that the material with which to do this lies close at hand. The union of the Mercantile and Astor Libraries would promptly solve the most difficult parts of the problem. We do not conceive that the money feature is likely to defeat the scheme when once its feasibility is demonstrated, and the details of organization and management are developed. Deferring for the present a consideration of any *plan* of union, let us look at the peculiar adaptation of such a project to the necessities of the case.

We have spoken emphatically of the value of the Astor collection of books as a foundation. But for several years no books of importance have been added, and whoever wishes to consult authorities less than seventy or eighty years old must pursue his investigations elsewhere. This deficiency of the Astor is largely supplied by the Mercantile collection, to which the active and liberal management of the past ten years has lavishly contributed this class of works. There are several departments in the Astor which are especially poor and meagre, which the stores of the Mercantile would at once render respectable, if not rich. These are the departments of American Genealogy, Town Histories, American Biography, Directories, American Newspapers, and United States Public Documents. There is scarcely a department of the Astor, moreover, to which the Mercantile could not contribute very many comparatively new books; thus making them reasonably complete. Probably fifty thousand volumes could thus be added, by the one to the other, of such works as the Astor really needs to make it satisfactory as a reference library. Such an accession of itself would make the Astor a larger library than the Boston Public Library now is in all its departments. After thus contributing fifty thousand volumes to the reference branch of the Astor, the Mercantile could begin the erection, upon such a foundation, of a circulating department, by turning over at least seventy-five thousand volumes more for lending purposes. Probably no better selection for such a department was ever made or ever could be made; for it is largely the selection of a great reading public itself. These books have been bought, as most of us know, either at the suggestion of readers themselves, or to meet their known wants. There are few "dead" books among them, (and a margin of fifteen thousand volumes has been allowed for such as might not be worth the transfer,) and, having been bought to gratify so many different tastes, they cover a much wider range, perhaps, than the books of any other existing institution whose stores are accessible to the public.

The new Circulating Department would have this other important advantage. Having grown up under the auspices of men who have favored the utmost liberality in the duplicating of books, it could not fail to carry with it the necessity of continuing that system. Thus, the New-York public would have access to a library wholly unlike and in advance of any other free public library *in the world*. Not a library having one set only of DICKENS and COOPER, but fifty; not one or two sets only of SCOTT and THACKERAY, and JAMES, and DUMAS, but forty; a library to which the borrower may come with the certainty of getting at any time any volume he may ask for of the works of Hume, Gibbon, Macaulay, Froude, Bancroft, Hildreth, Prescott or Motley. What a boon to the public would a free library of this kind be! The Astor library thus reinforced would, in the munificence of its endowment, no less than in the number of volumes it owned, far surpass any existing institution. And when, either by the gifts of our merchant princes, or by the annual assistance of some such law as that proposed by Mr. JUDD, a handsome yearly sum is guaranteed for its permanent maintenance, such an Astor Free Public Library as we have sketched would possess an aggregate of means which would speedily make it one of the largest libraries in the world.

Now, if such possibilities are involved in the union of these two libraries, why not realize them at once? Why is it necessary to go through slow and expensive processes in order to get a public library, and build one up *de novo*, when books by the hundred thousand, already bought and paid for, are here awaiting an opportunity to fulfill their useful mission? These are questions deserving of serious consideration and a candid reply. We have too much faith in the generosity and public spirit of our wealthy citizens to doubt what that reply will be.

The Small-Pox Hospital.

From a report which appeared in the TIMES a few days back, we are compelled to believe that the continuance of small-pox in this City up to the present day is due, for the most part, to the culpable negligence of those who have charge of the Small-pox Hospital on Blackwell's Island. After a cure has been effected, the patients, we are told, are permitted to resume their infected clothing, and to return to their homes. In this way the street-cars are polluted, and the terrible disease scattered through the several Wards. At the Hospital, the patients are treated in a most inhuman manner if they are not able to pay for "luxuries;" the straw that has served one is transferred to the bed of another; in short, all sorts of follies are committed by the officials and their deputies, with perfect impunity. The Commissioners of Charities and Correction, who are required by law to supervise the management of the hospitals sustained by public taxation, never jeopardize their heads by putting them inside the door of the Small-pox Hospital, and to this fact is due the lax discipline referred to, and the sad results which have followed.

In another column we publish today a special plea, from Dr. HALLOCK, Jr., in favor of the small-pox hospital. He represents himself as the resident physician at Castle Garden, and we must certainly say that his "plea" loses very much of the effect it might have had but for this circumstance. Some of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction happen to be also Commissioners of Emigration, and it is, therefore, quite reasonable to suppose that the object of the resident physician at Castle Garden is simply to give his masters a little cheap whitewash. He does not attempt, however, to deny the truth of the statements made in our news columns in reference to the general treatment of the patients who cannot afford to pay $5 per week for board, but he admits that the accommodation has not been adequate, and promises that this will soon be remedied.

The off-hand manner in which he excuses the Health Board for not giving more attention to small-pox is very amusing. According to his notion, "it is not fair or judicious to expect too much from any one department," and as the Health Board has to attend to the lower part of Mulberry-street and to guard against the arrival of a grim visitor from Asia, "it should be excused from doing more." Now, it is very evident that a great deal of injury is being done through this shifting, from one board to another, of a very important public duty. Week after week we are entertained in the report of Dr. MORRIS by interesting allusions to the valuable services that are performed by a corps of vaccinating physicians. We have no doubt Dr. MORRIS believes that we are indebted to these indefatigable gentlemen for not having small-pox raging throughout the City in its worst form. Possibly this may be the case, but, in the face of such an opinion, it does seem strange that no attempt should have been made to prevent the convalescent patients from returning to their homes in infected clothing. That there has been a criminal neglect of duty somewhere no one can deny, and the sooner the responsibility is placed upon the proper shoulders, the better it will be for the public.

Russia and India.

A Russian paper, the *Exchange Gazette*, has published an article of a nature hostile to England, and which has attracted even more attention than the recent utterances of the *Golos* so adverse to Germany. The article proposes the establishment of railway communication between Russia and India. It points out that the Americans have succeeded in uniting the Atlantic and Pacific by a railway, and asserts that there is no reason why the Russians should not succeed in a like undertaking. England, we are told, is contemplating the establishment of railway communication with India through Turkey and Persia; but the Russian project would have great advantages over the English one. The existing system of Russian railroads terminates on the banks of the Volga; and from this point to India is much nearer than from Constantinople to India. It further might happen, observes the *Gazette*, that "Russia, by pushing forward through Samarcand, would conquer Persia and Asiatic Turkey, in which case the English railway would fall into the power of Russia."

The indirect advantages of the scheme are described with equal candor. It is admitted that the naval power of England will, for some time, make her impregnable at home, and capable of inflicting great damage on any other naval State in the event of a conflict. England can only be attacked by land, and so far as Russia is concerned only in India. "She is also vulnerable in Canada, and we see how she strives to be friendly with the United States, while she does all she can to injure Russia, knowing that the Russians are too far off to do her any immediate harm." The animus crops out here that inspired Mr. CATACAZY, and finds definite expression in the succeeding announcement that the surest way to force England to adopt a different policy toward Russia is for Russia to get as near England in India as the United States are near to her in Canada. At present "when Germany, Austria or Turkey wants to do anything against Russia, we may be sure that England is on their side;" but if that power knew that Russia could strike to hurt in reply English behavior would be very different.

The general indictment drawn here is, of course, no new thing, but the remedy proposed is novel and looks plausible. There would probably be immense topographical difficulties to overcome, and the cost of the road suggested would be enormous. Still, the example of the trans-continental roads of America, answers both these objections, and the incalculable material gain, to say nothing of the political influence attainable by Russia through the consummation of the scheme, would make it well worth her while to try to carry it out, even in the absence of successful precedents. Whether the other great Powers would be disposed to assent to its peaceable consummation is a matter of conjecture. Once connect the Bay of Bengal with the Baltic by a Russian railway, and the fate of Constantinople would be sealed; and it is only when the considerations that have been so strongly operative on this point for generations past have ceased to govern the policy of the Western Powers that such a contingency is likely to be tamely accepted.

MINOR TOPICS.

We hear grave complaints of the offensive smells, which, emanating from the basement of the building, penetrate the reading-rooms of the Astor Library. Gentlemen in the habit of frequenting the institution state that these odors are of that kind which naturally produces typhoid fever. Inasmuch as Mr. ASTOR's residence is next door to the Library, it might be well worth that gentleman's while, for his own sake, to take immediate steps for the abatement of this dangerous nuisance.

Gov. PALMER has vetoed the bill lately passed by the Legislature of Illinois, to "Regulate the Manner of Applying for Reprieves, Commutations and Pardons." According to its provisions a prisoner seeking pardon would be obliged to send a written petition to the Executive three weeks after having given notice of his intention to the State's Attorney of the city or county where the offense was committed. The Attorney is then supposed to give notice of the purpose of the criminal to the person or the persons interested in the prosecution. In the message which accompanies the veto, the Governor takes particular pains to point out that the act as passed, if it became law, would be in direct violation of the State Constitution, which declares him to be the exclusive judge of the propriety of granting reprieves and pardons. Moreover, he thinks it would often prove a great hardship to prisoners who can neither read or write to be compelled to comply with such a law; that there would be much trouble in deciding who should receive the preliminary notice in cases wherein railroads and other corporations may be concerned; and finally, in regard to the responsibility attaching to the office of State Attorney. It appears there is no clause to compel attorneys to give the notice contemplated by the act, or to allow the Governor to revise their conclusions. Gov. PALMER believes that assistance might very properly be given to the Executive in collecting the testimony favoring the pardon of prisoners, but he is opposed altogether to the idea of having more restraints put upon him in the exercise of his power than is already provided for through "publicity and the watchful criticisms of the Press and people." The New-Jersey Board of Pardons, since its organization, has done good service, but "Jersey justice" is so peculiarly stringent that it becomes, at least, a debatable question whether the same system would be found to work with equal success in other States.

Those who are alarmed about additions to our not inconsiderable criminal resources, will no doubt be much interested to learn that fresh foreign supplies are on hand. A few nights ago a hundred and fifty thieves sat down to supper in the neighborhood of London on the invitation of "NED WRIGHT," who is known as "the Converted Burglar." In the course of the evening Mr. WRIGHT intimated that a wealthy London banker had announced his intention of taking under his patronage a number of the boys then present, who might be desirous of earning an honest livelihood, and "furnishing them with money and clothes to make a fair start in life." Numerous candidates immediately offered themselves for participation in these advantages, and inasmuch as Australia is twelve weeks' journey, and America twelve days, there is little doubt but that we shall get some of the benevolent banker's money and clothes over here. New-York is already so amply supplied with home criminal produce that constant accessions of the foreign article are becoming a trifle *de trop*, and perhaps all the more so, seeing that the fire has, in a great degree, deprived us of our safety-valve, Chicago, to which city we owed deep obligations in this respect, and for whose revival, if merely as our cave of Adullam, we must ever pray.

A remarkable instance of the prodigious folly into which meanness may lead a man has been lately afforded in the case of one Mr. CONNOLLY, Member of Parliament for Drogheda, Ireland. This person, having taken a lodging in London, to give the Legislature the benefit of his talents, was scandalized at discovering that "a half-used square of Windsor soap, value one penny," had been removed from his room. Senatorial heads are, we know, not always clean, and the loss of saponaceous material was in this instance most severely felt. A detective was summoned, and a careful search on the part of this acute officer discovered the missing morsel in the house-maid's room. The horrid criminal was hurried to the cell of the Police Court, but, outrageous to relate, the Magistrate, pandering, no doubt, to low popularity, positively refused to entertain the charge. Before long the tables were turned, and an action of "SCANLAN against CONNOLLY" came before the County Court, when the jury returned a verdict of £10 for the plaintiff, with liberal costs, and the Judge ordered immediate payment. We should not wonder if "How are you off for soap?" was a popular cry at the next Drogheda election, accompanied by liberal gifts of eggs a little past their *primitive jeunesse*, and cats which have exhausted even nine lives.

CONSTANTINE OSCAR EUGENE MEKLEWITZ, a gentleman who has satisfied the reporter of the San Francisco *Chronicle* that he is the nephew of Count Jean Meklewitz, Rupert Menko, General and Counselor of State of the Russian Empire, has now turned up in the character of a victim. He claims to be the affianced husband of a young Massachusetts lady, who is reported to be heiress in her own right to property valued at some two millions of dollars, and declares that he is surrounded by a band of blackmailers, who are continually endeavoring to find some additional means of ruining his reputation. About a year ago quite a stir was created in New-York fashionable society by the "eccentricities" of this same nobleman. He was charged with having stolen a diamond ring from a young lady, but for reasons best known to the parties concerned, the case never came to trial. The Count declares the ring was given him as a pledge of affection, and that the charge was trumped up by persons who desired to inflict upon him an irreparable injury. After this experience it appears that he went to Europe, but the love which he bore his American *fiancée* was so strong that he was compelled to make nineteen trips across the Atlantic to visit her. The father of the heiress, according to his statement, has finally consented to allow the marriage to take place in nine months, and pending the happy event he is trying to "kill time" by breaking the hearts of the laughing belles of San Francisco.

MAZZINI is now sixty-four, but agitation seems to agree with him, for he pursues the business with unabated ardor. He is now acting in concert with the Internationalists. Although he does not coincide with their socialist views, he and they agree in the design of totally overthrowing the work of CAVOUR's life, Italian unity, and establishing a democratic republic. It is asserted that the Italian Internationalists are ready to sink their various differences in a united effort for this end.

John McB. Davidson's Safes.

We have received the following letters, and lose no time in placing them before the public:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the columns of your valuable paper this morning, I noticed in the safe-list my name charged with a safe costing $1,250. I ask that you publish the following affidavit:

City and County of New-York, ss.: JOHN FOX, being duly sworn, doth depose and say, that he did not at any time order or purchase a safe, valued at $1,250, from JOHN MCB. DAVIDSON & CO.; that he never received any such safe, nor was the same delivered on deponent's order to any person; that the only transaction had with the firm of JOHN MCB. DAVIDSON was that of the purchase of a safe for the Foundling Asylum, which was delivered to Sister IRENE as a personal contribution to the Asylum, for which safe deponent gave said firm his check for the sum of $450, taking a receipt in full for all demands up to May 30, 1870. According to DAVIDSON's own books the safe charged to deponent is alleged to have been purchased May, 1869. That deponent did not have any transaction with said firm before said May 30, 1870, nor has he had any dealings with said firm since said date.

The following is a copy of voucher for the payment of the safe purchased by deponent:

NEW-YORK, May 30, 1870.

The Importers' and Traders' National Bank of New-York:

Pay to JOHN MCB. DAVIDSON four hundred and fifty dollars ($450.) JOHN FOX.

Indorsed:

Safe Foundling Asylum.
J. MCB. DAVIDSON,
CHAS. A. HOFF.

Sworn before me, Feb. 3, 1872, ROBERT H. JOHNSTON, Notary Public, County of New-York.
JOHN FOX, No. 3 Morris-street.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Feb. 3, 1872.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of the 1st inst., Judge LOEW is charged with having received one of Mr. J. MCB. DAVIDSON's safes, from the City.

The safe in question was sent to Judge LOEW at my request, and paid for by me, as can be shown by a receipt therefor from Mr. DAVIDSON.

In justice to Judge LOEW, I trust you will make the necessary correction, remaining

Respectfully, JOS. KOCH.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Feb. 3, 1872.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My attention has been called to an article in today's TIMES in MCB. DAVIDSON's safe account. Several charges appear against "GEO. B. MCLEAN." I assume they are intended for me. The charges as stated are incorrect. I have received but one safe from Mr. DAVIDSON, value $125, and if that has not been paid for it is his fault and not mine. By making this correction you will oblige, GEO. B. MCLEAN.

SATURDAY, Feb. 3, 1872.

What Our Reporters Ascertained.

Several reporters of the TIMES were charged with a mission, yesterday, to clean some facts relative to the safes furnished by J. MCBRIDE DAVIDSON to private individuals at the expense of the City. An effort to obtain some kind of a statement from the members of the Ring and the Tammany politicians who were credited with safes in the TIMES list, was unsuccessful on account of the impossibility of obtaining an interview with them.

The dread of indictments by these gentry made it extremely difficult to find them, and many of them have, in fact, fled from the City. Repeated visits were made to the houses and places of business of GENET, SHANDLEY and others of that ilk. All of them were denied by the servants, and inquiries at the clubs they usually frequent only elicited evasive answers.

RICHARD TWEED was the only man who could throw any light upon the Metropolitan safe souvenirs presented by the City, but he was invisible, and RUFUS ANDREWS, who also got a safe, was not to be found. Mr. G. F. FOWLER, Jr., of No. 10 Nassau-street, to whom one of the costly presents was delivered by MCBRIDE DAVIDSON, is in the Engineer Department of the Adirondack Company, as his sign indicates. His office was found closed on two visits, and it could not be ascertained whether or no he had, like Surrogate HUTCHINGS, JUDSON JARVIS and Sheriff BRENNAN, made a bona fide purchase, or like Mr. NATHANIEL JARVIS, never owned a safe. Judge FREDERICK E. LOEW received his safe from Judge KOCH, who is ready to show a receipt for the safe furnished to him. Judge LOEW is indignant at the discovery that his safe is charged in the City accounts. F. PORTER, No. 162 West Twenty-second-street, turns out to be a Mrs. PORTER, the keeper of a house classified by the Police as disorderly. The TIMES reporter being afraid of what Mrs. Grundy might say, did not enter the house, but assured himself positively as to its character. Whether the recipient of the safe has paid for it or received it as a gift from the corporation is still a matter of doubt. No. 24 Cedar-street was visited, when the reporter ascertained that T. W. STERRY & Co. no longer do business there. One of the members of the firm who do occupy the premises stated that Mr. STERRY was the Colonel of the Sixth Regiment National Guard, and that he had been heard to speak of the publication of his name in connection with the safes the day before, when he said that the safe was now in the armory of the Sixth Regiment, and that he had paid for it himself. It was originally delivered at the store, and when the firm was changed, about a year ago, it was removed to where it is at present. EDWARD MARRENNER, whose large bills are conspicuous in the accounts of the Bureau of Repairs and Supplies, and in other City and County accounts, denied to another reporter that he had ever received a safe as a gift from the City. His clerk exhibited a receipt for $345, the price of the safe that had been furnished to him.

Mrs. Jarley's Wax-Works.

An exhibition of Mrs. Jarley's Wax-works will be given at Harlem Music Hall, corner of Third-avenue and One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, Harlem, on Monday and Tuesday evening, under the auspices of the ladies of St. Andrew's Church, for the benefit of the organ fund.

SUMMARY OF AMUSEMENTS.

Music.

LAST NIGHT'S PHILHARMONIC.

The third concert of the present series of entertainments by the Philharmonic Society was given at the Academy of Music last evening. The audience was by no means numerous, but its reduced size can fairly be ascribed to the weather, rather than to any lessening of the public's interest. The programme interpreted was framed as follows:

Symphony—No. 4, in D minor .... Schumann
1. Andante, allegro. 2. Romanza. 3. Scherzo. 4. Allegro con spirito.
Aria—From the Oratorio "The Creation," "With Verdure Clad" .... Haydn
Mlle. HENRIETTE CORRADI.
Concerto—For violin .... Max Bruch
With orchestral accompaniment.
Señor P. SARASATE.
Overture—"Macbeth," in C major, Op. 12 .... Hatefetter
Aria—"Il Poliuto" .... Donizetti
Mlle. HENRIETTE CORRADI.
Overture—"Leonore," No. 3, in C major .... Beethoven

The feature of the entertainment was without doubt the violin-concerto, made interesting by its own merit and impressive beyond description by the magnificent playing of Señor SARASATE. The concerto is written with a sufficient appreciation of the limitations of the instrument to rank with the best classical compositions become familiar by repeated performances, and passages of the andante are of a melodious beauty, easily discovered and admired. The three movements of the piece, the introduction, the andante and the allegro, were superbly delivered. Señor SARASATE was favored with a most cordial reception, but the effect of his work was shown by a demonstration of delight which the audiences of the Philharmonic do not often unite in. Nothing, indeed, could have been better than the violinist's recital. Señor SARASATE's right and left hands have equal skill. His command of the keyboard is thorough, and his management of the bow is subject to a sensibility and an eloquence that are not part of merely technical acquirements. Señor SARASATE was recalled after his share of the night's labors was ended. If the other soloist did not afford the full satisfaction resulting from the violinist's efforts, her debut was nevertheless successful. Mlle. CORRADI's voice is deficient in richness, and the lower notes have suffered by the severe training of the upper register. But the lady manages it with a great deal of art. Her intonation is correct, her runs are clear, and her shake is exceedingly good. Her singing, in brief, is deficient in sympathetic quality rather than in proofs of intelligent culture. We do not think her selections were felicitous. The words of oratorio-music are not grateful when spoken with a foreign accent, and the coarse allegro of the air from "Il Poliuto" sounded strangely amid the compositions on the bill. The instrumental numbers chosen were carefully rendered, though portions of the symphony, and especially the closing allegro, were handled with less delicacy than the string performers of the Philharmonic usually display.

SEASON OF ENGLISH OPERA.

The reader need hardly be reminded that the season of English opera at the Academy of Music will be commenced to-morrow evening. "Un Ballo in Maschera" will be first sung. To-morrow week, we believe, Mr. SANTLEY will be heard in "Zampa." The promise of the financial success of Mme. PAREPA-ROSA's enterprise is cheering; the sale of seats is already large.

Home Gossip.

Mr. STRAKOSCH's artists have produced "Mignon" with great success in Cincinnati.... Yesterday week, Mrs. MACREADY acted Shylock with great success, at the Indianapolis Academy of Music.... Mme. JANAUSCHEK was last week at Ford's Opera-house, in Baltimore.... Mr. and Mrs. FLORENCE were at the Holliday-street Theatre.... Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL was last week at the National Theatre, in Washington.... The Wyndham Comedy Company was last week in Milwaukee.... Friday and Saturday, Mr. J. E. OWENS acted in Wilkesbarre.... Wednesday, Mr. OLE BULL played at Wilkesbarre.... The Parepa-Rosa opera troupe sang last week in Providence and in Hartford.... Mrs. OATES and her company were last week in Savannah.... Two Thomas concerts occur in Savannah on Tuesday and Wednesday.... Mlle. AIMEE and her opera bouffe company perform at the St. James Theatre, in Boston, this week.... Mr. FORREST acted last week in Pittsburg..... Herr WACHTEL sings to-morrow evening in Cincinnati.... Mr. and Mrs. BANDMANN were at Wood's Theatre.... Miss CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN read last week in Chicago.... The Elizabeth *Daily Journal*, of Monday last, prints the story appended: "On Saturday night, as the few who attended the Opera-house are aware, the itinerant Zoe Troupe played 'The French Spy.' Among the actors is a gentleman who went on the boards under the assumed name of J. W. Forrester, but whose real name was J. A. C. POLLOCK. While this POLLOCK was charming the audience another drama in which Mr. POLLOCK was principal actor was being played outside. The circumstances are as follows: A short time ago Mr. POLLOCK with the Zoe company played at Pittsburg. While there the actor and his acting captivated the heart of a Miss READ, daughter of Mr. ALEXANDER READ, of that city. The result was that Miss READ left her paternal home, and took up with POLLOCK, who married her under the assumed name of Forrester. As soon as the father of the girl found out the state of affairs he set out to find his erring daughter and bring her back to his home. For some time he followed the troupe, but did not overtake them till they arrived in this city on Saturday last. Of course a row immediately ensued. The old gentleman was determined to take his daughter home, and the daughter was willing to be taken home, but POLLOCK insisted that his wife should go with him. Matters went on for an hour or two, when from words it came to blows, the indignant father dealing POLLOCK such a blow in the face as sent him reeling. Justice FAIRBANK was then resorted to, and a warrant issued for READ's arrest. This was effected at about 6 o'clock by Sergt. MILLER, and, as the other parties were interested, they were also taken in charge. Being in the hands of the officers of the law somewhat cooled the excitement of all there, and they were constrained to talk the matter over calmly. The result was that the father triumphed, and returned to Pittsburg that same night with his daughter. The girl thus taken from her home is only seventeen years old.".... The San Francisco *Daily Evening Post* contains the following account of affairs at the local Chinese theatre: "For the last week or two there has been considerable excitement and curiosity among our theatre-going Celestial population on account of a grand treat which the managers of the Gu Hing Toy Theatre on Jackson-street were preparing for the inauguration of the holiday season which precedes the Chinese New-Year. As is well known, Chinese custom, which is as inflexible as the laws of the Medes and Persians, prohibits the appearance of women on the stage. Nevertheless, this Chinese custom has some exceptions. The High Board of Rites and Ceremonies, or the grand Censorship of Celestial Manners, whatever it is called, which, from the Imperial City of Pekin, gives law in such matters to the Chinese world, has authority to grant permission for the appearance of females upon the stage during certain seasons of the year when the joyousness of the grand holidays is supposed to relax somewhat ordinary rules. This permission is seldom extended, but when once given it is never recalled. The managers of the Gu Hing Toy Theatre, wishing to give their patrons a grand sensation for the holidays, have succeeded in getting from the High Old Mandarins of the many titles at Pekin, a permit upon the veritable yellow paper giving them permission to introduce women upon their stage, and for two or three weeks past the Chinese play-bills, which to untutored Melican eyes look like gigantic washee receipts, or tea chest labels, have announced the fact in the most enticing language that on Wednesday evening 'real Chinese women' would make their first appearance upon the American stage. On Wednesday evening, therefore, the Jackson-street Theatre was crowded from pit to gallery, the special Chinese reporter of the *Evening Post* being snugly ensconced in a seat or box. The prices of admission at the Chinese Theatre are somewhat less than at the California or Metropolitan, the charge to 'foreign devils' being but fifty cents, while Celestials pay but twenty-five cents for the privilege of witnessing the whole performance, from 7 in the evening to 3 in the morning. At 2 o'clock the charge is reduced to twenty cents, and after 10 o'clock any Chinese man or woman may enter and sit out the remaining five hours for the insignificant sum of fifteen cents. Notwithstanding these low prices, the Chinese Theatre maintains a company of eighty regular performers. The grand Chinese drama [illegible] opened on Wednesday night, is entitled 'The Disobedient [illegible], or The Marriage of the Strong Woman.' The acting, to our unanointed eyes, seemed perfectly natural, [illegible] where the condemned [illegible] acting was [illegible] free from that [illegible] which is so often seen on the American stage. One of the actresses was a young girl, who made quite a success, as she created quite an excitement among the Chinese (who never applaud) by her acting. In her singing, motions and everything she seemed as perfect as the older actors. The dresses, which were in conformity with those worn in China at the present day, were simply magnificent, and cost, we were informed, from $100 to $800 apiece. In the second piece, in which the women characters are assumed by men, some of the most difficult acrobatic feats we have ever witnessed were performed. Although we have seen the Japanese, and all varieties of acrobats, yet we were astonished at the daring feats and the seeming carelessness of the performers. They cannot be described, but must be seen."

Foreign Notes.

The tenor, COLIN, of the Paris Grand Opera, is dead. He was only thirty-one.... The *Pall Mall Gazette* remarks that it is difficult to form any definite notion as to the worth of Signor VERDI's latest opera from the accounts published in the French newspapers. A recognized critic, M. REYER, of the *Journal des Débats*, has been invited to be present, but after a long and bad passage he arrived at Cairo only just in time to hear the first performance, which, for a recognized critic, is not enough to base an opinion upon. He at once, however, made up his mind about the scenery, which, it more magnificent, it appears, than any that has ever been seen—at least in recent times—at the Paris Opera. As to the music of "Aïda," all we are told amounts to very little, and that little not to its advantage. Thus it is said to be more in the style of "Don Carlos" than of the "Trovatore." An anonymous scribbler, without any pretensions to the character of a regular critic, writes with more freedom about the new work, and declares it to be heavy. The composer, he says, has taken infinite pains to give an Egyptian character to the music of his Egyptian subject; and we can fancy the dismal modes into which such a hopeless endeavor would lead him. An Egyptianized Italian opera is about as inconceivable a thing as an Italianized Egyptian temple; but, inconceivable or not, it exists; and having been presented to the public of Cairo, is, it seems, to be introduced to that of Milan.... The *Orchestra* announces the death of Mr. WALTER SAMUEL EMDEN, the actor who, many years ago, served Mme. VESTRIS as acting manager of Covent Garden, and was for some years partner with Mr. ROBSON at the Olympic. He afterward became acting manager of the St. James. When Miss ALLEYNE was lessee of the Globe Theatre, Mr. EMDEN was chosen acting manager, but he soon resigned the appointment, and this was the last office he filled.... The Teatro Apollo, at Rome, opened on the 26th ult. with HALEVY's "Juive," which, being badly executed, proved a half failure. It appears that certain people are scandalized that the Cardinal should be represented as having a daughter and as humiliating himself before a Jew.....At Brussels the Academy of the Fine Arts has named as musical members M. GEVAERT, chapel-master to the King and Director of the Conservatoire; M. BOSSELET, already correspondent; and M. LIMNANDER, composer, in place of the late MM. FETIS, HANSSENS and SOUBRE; also M. GOUNOD, of Paris, and M. BASEVI, of Florence, as foreign associates, to succeed MM. AUBER and MERCADANTE. ....The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "News of the Wagnerian Theatre of the Future continues to arrive. The municipality of Baden has made a representation to the effect that that delightful watering-place possessed many advantages as a centre of attraction for musical amateurs over Baireuth. But Bavaria, if not precisely the native land of the Wagnerian drama, is at least the country in which it grew up and gained strength; and Bavarian Baireuth is its chosen home. The commission intrusted with the duty of selecting a site for the great musical and dramatic edifice has already accomplished its task, and the hill of Stuckberg, near the Brandenburg Gate, is the spot fixed upon. Some difficulty, it appears, had arisen as to the means of accommodating the visitors to the theatre, who will, it is expected, during the theatrical season, swell the population to an almost inconvenient extent. Lodging-houses, however, are being erected for them in the Brandenburg quarter, where from two to three thousand rooms or suites of apartments will be made ready for the opening of the theatre, which is not expected to take place before the year after next".... The plot of the new play at the Paris Odeon is thus described: "'Mlle. Aïssé' is a drama in four acts, by the lamented poet, LOUIS BOUILHET. It is woven out of the well-known legend of the young Circassian maid who lived in the time of the Regency, under the mysterious veil of the daughters of the East. *Aïssé* is said to have been stolen by the Turks from the burning palace of her father, and taken to the slave market at Constantinople, where she was bought by M. DE FERRIOL, Ambassador of LOUIS XIV., and sent by him to his family in France, with the intention of becoming her lover when the lovely child grew up to womanhood. It is just at this time that the poet commences his story, and presents to us *Aïssé*, left by her protector with a small fortune, and a victim to his family, who dislike her, and determine upon her ruin by presenting her to the Regent. *Aïssé*, however, loves a young chevalier, destined for the Order of Malta, but she is induced by the family to believe herself unworthy of him, and to attend a fête at Court in her national costume. She flies from the palace when the intentions of her pretended friends become apparent to her, but is discovered in her retreat by the chevalier, who, in his turn, is pursued by the Regent, when the Commander of the Order of Malta appears and casts his cloak around him. The effect of the white cross appears to be magical, as the young lover immediately retreats without once looking back upon his betrothed, who falls dead upon the stage. This dénouement is not only contrary to historical truth, but is grotesque in its abruptness and unsatisfactory in its conclusion. No murmuring or opposition on the part of the public was, however, heard, from respect to the memory of M. BOUILHET."

"KING CARROT."

The critic of *Galignani's Messenger* supplies the following article in relation to MM. SARDOU and OFFENBACH's new work: "The long-announced *féerie*, 'Le Roi Carotte,' made its first appearance here on Monday night, and was enthusiastically received. Less could scarcely be expected from the great reputation of the authors—SARDOU for the libretto, and OFFENBACH for the music; but, to be just, we must also assign the highest praise to the scene-painters, machinists, dress-makers and property-furnishers, as a great part of the success devolves on those most useful, but unknown assistants. As to the text, no great effort has evidently been made to render it sparkling and effective, and in some places the pruning-knife may be used with advantage; but the music is charming, and the scenery and general spectacle is surprisingly beautiful. The plot turns on the expulsion of *Prince Fridolin* (MASSET) from his States by a hideously-deformed monster, *King Carotte* (VICINI,) and the subsequent adventures of the fugitive while endeavoring to recover his kingdom. The fairy portion of the piece—the wonderful transformations, glittering palaces and halls of dazzling light, have their origin in the antagonism of a malevolent fury, *Coloquinte*, (Mlle. MARIANI,) hostile to *Fridolin*, and a well-intentioned magician *Quiribibi*, (AURELE,) who protects him. The first scene represents a market-place in a German town, where the Prince, who is expecting his fiancée, the *Princess Cunegonde* (Mlle. JUDIC) from Paris, appears in disguise to form a judgment for himself of the lady before her official reception. But she, having a similar design, enters in a riding-habit, displays a variety of accomplishments, such as smoking, drinking beer, talking slang, singing rather loose stanzas, and, in fact, enchants the Prince. They make themselves known to each other, and he, in the joy of his heart, invites the crowd to come up to the palace and take part in a gigantic punch. The whole party shortly after meet in the ancient hall of the building, where a number of coats of mail are arranged, and there make such a disturbance that the supposed occupants of the armor in the olden day are quite scandalized, and express their displeasure in a strongly-marked chorus. The guests retire in affright, and the Prince, being overcome by the surprise, combined with the excess of liquor which he had imbibed, jumps into the kitchen garden of *King Carotte*, his next-door neighbor. The fairy here animates all the vegetables, and with them the King sets out to dethrone the Prince. This is easily effected, and the *Princess Cunegonde* at once falls in love with the new monarch, and, in complete unison with all the ministers and courtiers, turns her back on the old; this latter, in consequence, is forced to fly, and with a faithful friend, *Robin* (Mlle. ZULMA BOUFFAR,) and one page named *Rosée du Soir* (Mlle. SEVESTE,) commences his adventures. On application to *Quiribibi* he learns that what can alone aid him is Solomon's Seal, for more than 1,700 years hidden in the ruins of Pompeii. Thither he resorts, and finds everything dull, dreary and inanimate, without the slightest prospect existing of finding the precious talisman, when *Robin* suggests that, as he has himself obtained from the magician the power of performing certain minor tricks, he shall reanimate the buried city, and present it as it was seen before the terrible shower of ashes from Mount Vesuvius had concealed it from mortal sight. A wave of the wand in an instant converts the mass of ruins into an animated, living capital, crowded with a busy throng in the full enjoyment of a Roman holiday. Nothing can possibly be more effective than this beautiful scene, and the classical scholar will return there again and again to witness the living realization of scenes which his early training had frequently suggested to his youthful imagination. Warriors, slaves, fashionables of the day, flute-players, an Edile, a gigantic gladiator, the courtesan *Corinna*, on her car, with two white horses caparisoned in purple, [illegible] barbarian [illegible], flower-girls, traders from Sicily and the East displaying their embroideries and most precious curiosities—all are there, bathed in brilliant sunshine, all so gay and so seemingly happy that no one can wonder that the Prince almost forgot the magic seal of the wisest of men. And not he only, but the whole audience appeared to have lost all thought of everything but the surpassing loveliness of the scene before them—one quite sufficient to insure the success of any theatrical representation. But several others were in store; for the travelers, by dint of inquiry, at last obtain the mighty relic and depart. Not, however, to find a pleasant journey before them, but to undergo many and violent vicissitudes of fortune from the spite and machinations of the malignant fairy. Thus they have to visit the Kingdom of the Ants, where the insects dance ballets of indescribable lightness, those of the bees being the most aerial; and to enter the Island of the Apes, where every description of monkey, from the diminutive ouistiti to the gigantic gorilla, disport among the branches of the never-ending forest. More wonders are to be spoken of—for what may not be produced with the Seal of Solomon!—but the catalogue would be too long for our space, and would, besides, detain our readers too long from the pleasing intelligence that *Fridolin* regains his kingdom and marries, not the fast young lady who had declared for *King Carotte*, but another, who, in the disguise of the page, had accompanied her much-loved master in all his wanderings. The music was charmingly executed by Mlles. ZULMA, SEVESTE, and JUDIC, and several of the airs are sure to be popular. As to the piece itself, it may safely reckon on reaching the evenings of the coming Summer."

FINE ARTS.

Second Notice of the Water-Color Exhibition at the Academy of Design—The Schaus Gallery—Picture Sales.

We have already referred to some of the principal pictures of the present Water-color Exhibition on view in the north room, and in this notice we shall call attention to those in the east room and corridor, as well as a few omitted in our notice of the north room. First among these are PAUL MARTEN's two small pictures, (Nos. 261 and 262,) which exemplify in a striking manner how much a true artist can put on a few square inches of paper. Mr. J. G. BROWN is represented by "The Swing," (No. 220,) which is much better than some of Mr. BROWN's oil-paintings that we could mention. CHAS. C. WARD has a clever little picture entitled "Odd or Even?" and Mr. G. A. GILBERT "The Lake of Lucerne," (No. 260,) which we take to be the strongest and best picture by which this artist is represented. Mr. A. H. WYANT, who is so strong in oils, appears rather weak in water colors. He has one or two pleasing effects, however, "Gathering Shells" being the best. HAMMAN's "Mother and Child," (No. 265,) is good, though sketchy. Miss FISHER sends "A Robin's Breakfast," (No. 272,) which is carefully painted, and Miss GILBERT "Autumn's Last Gift," (No. 287,) to which the same remark applies. Mr. SCOTT has an execrable "Lady Macbeth," and Mr. JOHN S. DAVIS, a sketchy though striking "Bear Hunt." Mrs. KECKNEY's "Loch Katrine" is good in color, and Mr. J. M. FALCONER's "Twilight" effective.

Passing to the east room, we come to a view of "Windsor," by Mr. BELLOWS, which is rather weak for him, but he makes amends for this by his study of "Byrah Church, Kent," (No. 372.) This is one of Mr. BELLOWS' most charming works, and is evidently, as he terms it, a study. The light falling through the trees on the church walls is most effectively given. Mr. SAMUEL COLMAN's "Tappan Zee" is better than some of his larger works. A small painting by CALAME, (No. 339,) entitled "Switzerland," though beautifully executed, is certainly untruthful in color, and the aerial perspective is at fault. There is little in it that reminds us of Swiss scenery. It is rather Italian. T. ROWBOTHAM, who stands in the front rank of the English water-color school, is represented by a small sketch of Welsh scenery, as we take it, (No. 346.) It is cold and artificial—a studio picture, which does not bear analysis. No. 350, "The Improvisatore," by DEL ACQUA represents a story-teller, in this instance a man of rank and refinement apparently, weaving his tissue of romance in the presence of a large party of ladies and ecclesiastics. The expression and attitude of the principal figure are finely given, and the accessories most carefully painted. It is certainly the finest figure piece in the collection.

JOHN ABSOLON, another English artist of deserved reputation, sends "A Stroll Through the Corn Fields," (No. 369.) Though slightly painted, it is very charming and attracts much attention. Mr. KNIGHT sends two views in Kent, England, both of which are deserving of notice. VARLEY, a contemporary of TURNER's, and the father of the English school of water-colorists, is represented by two small pictures. Mr. EDWARD MORAN, of Philadelphia, has a fine freely painted marine piece. Old DAVID COX, of London, whose slap-dash method excited for some time the ridicule of his brother artists and the critics, has a small river view and a landscape, (Nos. 317 and 332,) which will be found in the corridor. They forcibly exemplify his broad, free method, in which effects are everything and finish nothing. Some pictures by J. HOCH, KRUSEMAN VAN ELTEN, Mrs. CAROLINE CARSON and others, also merit attention.

We miss from the catalogue the names of Cranch, Cropsey, Darley, T. W. Wood, Fredericks, La Farge, Lumley, William Hart and Van Ingen, who have heretofore been notable contributors, and, judging from the works of those artists represented, we are forced to the conclusion that, although this is by very far the most interesting water-color exhibition ever opened in this City, yet, so far as our own artists are concerned, it is not equal to that of last year.

THE SCHAUS GALLERY.

Our picture galleries have never, within our recollection, presented so many attractions as at present. At SCHAUS' we find a splendid landscape by CALAME, one of his strongest and most truthful works, a large cattle piece by VERBOECKHOVEN, and one by ROSA BONHEUR, which has all the characteristics of this artist's style. DIAZ is represented by a storm scene, in which, though the sky is certainly a little painty, a striking effect is introduced. ERSKINE NICOL has two pictures, "Collecting his Thoughts" and "Yours to Command." The first represents a hard-fisted son of the Green Isle, setting down to indite a letter, and in the second we have the same individual, with his task nearly accomplished, his lips and tongue being fearfully twisted in his calligraphic efforts. Both are strong pictures, broadly and freely painted. DIES, a well-known artist, has a hunting scene, with some subtle gradations of color and light and shade; and MUNTHE, a Dusseldorf artist, two strong and truthful landscapes. ROWBOTHAM, who occupies a high position among the English water-color artists, is represented by a large view of Italian scenery, brilliant in color, highly effective, and most carefully finished. Those who wish to see to what perfection the art of water-color painting may be brought, as compared with oil, should examine this work of ROWBOTHAM's, and also Mr. SCHAUS' portfolio of drawings by HARDY, PENLEY and others. Among the novelties in the gallery we notice some fine specimens of photo-reliefs, which are attracting much attention. Altogether we may say that the gallery at the present time will richly repay those who visit it.

PICTURE SALE.

We have, heretofore, referred briefly to the sale of the Wellington and Williams and Everett Galleries, which will take place at Clinton Hall on Wednesday and Thursday evenings next. A number of out-of-town picture-buyers will attend, and we understand that there will be a lively competition for the Gallait, Gerome, Zamacois, Chaplin and Carl Becker. For the Gallait a large price has been offered at private sale and refused. The Messrs. LEAVITT have adopted the plan of issuing tickets for seats at the sale, and thus those who really desire to attend with an idea of becoming purchasers can be accommodated by applying at the office previous to the day of sale.

Another Whisky Raid in the Fifth Ward.

Yesterday morning the revenue officers and the Police made a raid in the Fifth Ward, and seized property valued at $800. Several stills were found on the premises, some of them having been recently used. In one case a cistern was found carefully concealed under a sleigh, in which were about sixty barrels of rum. Gen. JOURDAN expresses the belief that the illicit traffic had received its death-blow, and that with the continued support of the Police, the business will soon be crushed.

A Special Place for the Small-Pox Hospital.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It would be a public calamity to frighten small-pox patients from going to Blackwell's Island, unless a pest-house were established elsewhere. Now, I have just had small-pox, and was treated on Blackwell's Island. Perhaps my experience will be of public interest. I suppose the small-pox was communicated to me on the 20th ultimo, but on Dec. 30 I visited a patient who had had this complaint for two weeks, in a large, crowded tenement-house in the most populous portion of the City. Upon entering the patient's room, I was actually stifled by the stench of small-pox, which had been bottled up for two weeks. Almost unable to breathe, I opened a window at once; but to escape having the malady from such an atmosphere, would have required a miracle. I have had patients with small-pox come to me for examination who had been walking around among their friends, riding in the cars, &c., for a fortnight; and, indeed, were convalescing before they thought of a hospital. Add to the number ignorant of the character of their malady, a host of people who cannot [illegible] every possible expedient for escaping a trip to Blackwell's Island, and think when this threatening epidemic of small-pox will be controlled. During the six days I was in the hospital, not being confined to my room, for my attack was quite light, I was enabled to examine carefully into the whole management of the institution, and observe the treatment and care of its inmates. I feel it my duty as a citizen and a medical man to assure those unfortunate enough to be taken with small-pox, as well as their numerous anxious friends, that patients are as well cared for in the small-pox hospital as in any institution of the same kind in the country. My personal experience with hospitals as house physician, and as visitor in many institutions here and abroad, enables me to judge as to the practical wants of patients, and with the exception of the overcrowding, the small-pox hospital is undoubtedly well conducted.

The hospital is overcrowded; this is not to be denied. Although it is not true that more than one patient occupies a bed, still too many are compelled to sleep in the same apartment. But this want has been recognized, and a fine large wooden pavilion is in the course of construction, which will accommodate sixty patients and meet every demand for sufficient hospital room. Wood is well-known to be the best material for lazarets, and indeed all hospitals. And this commodious, decent structure, which will be ready for the reception of patients in two weeks, will be devoted to the female patients who do not pay board, while the stone building, or hospital proper, will be reserved for boarders, paying from $5 to $10 weekly. This arrangement will afford those who can pay a moderate price all the comforts of home—a neat single room, excellent diet, and special attendance.

It is but reasonable to presume that a person who cannot pay $5 weekly for two or three weeks, is one who is accustomed to poor diet and accommodations at his own residence in the City. Now, these persons are better fed at the Small-pox Hospital than in any other institution under the care of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, and in all probability, as well as at their own homes.

The physicians of the Small-pox Hospital, besides being zealous and attentive, are thoroughly competent, from education and experience, to render the best medical aid. These two medical gentlemen visit the wards always twice daily; and generally from three to five times. To spend hours attending patients sick with small-pox requires a good heart and a strong stomach, and deserves, at least, respect from the public, who should rejoice that persons could be found that take a warm interest in such a repulsive malady as this plague—small-pox.

As for the nurses, let me say, they are as good as can be obtained for twice their present wages; and they are not inferior in any respect to the general class of attendants in all hospitals.

It may console the timid to know that but one person in twenty exposed to small-pox will contract it. Neither of the physicians of the Small-pox Hospital has had the disease in any shape, although both have been exposed to it in its worst forms for nearly a year. An orderly who has attended small-pox for five years has never been affected in the least.

It is deplored by some that the Board of Health has not entire charge of the Small-pox Hospital. I would like to remind the public that it is not fair or judicious to expect too much from any one Department, and a recent visit to poor sick emigrants in the lower part of Mulberry-street, together with a more recent one to several in Baxter-street, convinced me that the Board of Health had a grand, noble work before them, for unless the unprecedented filth of the City is removed, next Summer there will come, in all human probability, a grim visitor from Asia—the prince of deadly maladies—and the name of small-pox will be forgotten in the august presence of Asiatic cholera.

JAMES C. HALLOCK, JR., M. D.,
Resident Physician.
CASTLE GARDEN, NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 27, 1872.

The Bartlett Street-Lamps.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of today there appears in your article upon the "Disbursements of the Bureau of Lamps and Gas," statements made in relation to the new street-lamp, of which I am the patentee and manufacturer, which tend to do me and my business great injury. In the first place, I wish it to be distinctly understood that this new lamp has not or never had any connection with any Ring whatsoever. It has been adopted simply from its great merit, after complete and careful trial. Your informant says: "The patent lamps adopted by the Department of Parks, which are to be seen in the up-town boulevards and in the City Parks, cost $25 each." Now this is too ridiculous a statement to expect any one to believe true. You can easily see by a visit to the Department, that this new lamp does not cost the City one-quarter of that sum, and that the iron-frames do not cost the City as much by twenty-five per cent. as your (willing) informant charges the City for those he supplies. As for cost for repairs, or danger of such by breakage, I can only say, that after a year's trial, where these new lamps have been supplied in place of the old styles, and in the most exposed districts of the City, the aggregate expense is found to be much less for repairs than for the old style lamps. The much greater thickness of the glass, the peculiar form causing a missile, except coming with great force in contact, to glance off from it; and last, but not least, the greater beauty of the lamp and its appearance of great costliness causes the lamp to be very much more respected in every way than the old lamps. The rain falling upon the glass when the lamp is lighted has never had the slightest injurious effect upon it. The lamp has withstood all tests beyond my most sanguine expectations.

J. W. BARTLETT.
No. 569 BROADWAY, New-York, Friday, Feb. 2, 1872.

In order to test the statements denied in the above letter, inquiries were made at the Department of Parks, and it was learned that not only did Mr. DOYLE speak truthfully when he said that the lamps cost the City $25 each, but that they cost even a much greater sum than was stated in the TIMES, as will be seen by the following figures, obtained at the Department of Parks, which has exclusive control over the erection of lamps of the style referred to:

Cost of post	$25 00
Cost of lamps, first quality	7 25
Cost of lamps, second quality	6 50
Cost of iron frame in which the lamp is inserted	1 00
Cost of nuts and bolts	25

This does not include the burner, which has to be paid for in addition to the above. So we find that instead of costing the City twenty-five dollars, as Mr. DOYLE said, these expensive affairs actually cost when the cheapest quality is used, $32 75 each, and when a trifle more ornamental kind are set up they cost, without the gas burner, seventy-five cents additional, or the extravagant sum of $33 50. The claim of the patentee in regard to the durability of the lamps, seems to be equally as erroneous as the one in regard to their cost. From the Parks Department it was learned that the lamps are frequently cracked or broken, and being of a single piece cannot be mended, but at once become useless and must be replaced by others. Being circular, when the gas is turned on they immediately fill, and unless the lighter is remarkably expeditious in applying the taper, the glass is cracked by the explosion, which is certain to follow. It is an undeniable fact that many have been broken in this manner, and it is undoubted that others have been broken in the manner stated in the TIMES, (by the heated glass coming in contact with the rain,) although a record of such breakages is not kept in the Department.

Statistics of Fires in January—Report to the Police Commissioners.

Fire-Marshal MCSPEDON yesterday made a report of fires occurring during January, showing that there were 187 fires during the month, involving a loss of $[illegible] on buildings, and $221,899 on stock. The amount of insurance on buildings was $928,300, and on stock $682,300; uninsured loss, $12,325. The principal causes of the fires were as follows: Carelessness of occupants' employes, in using lights, fire, &c., 37; defective flues and heating arrangements, 12; kerosene and liquid gas, 13; overheated stoves, 3; gas-light setting fire to goods and curtains, 8. Chief Engineer PERLEY yesterday submitted his report to the Fire Commissioners for the [illegible], showing that while there had been an increase of twelve per cent. in the number of fires [illegible], there had been a decrease of six per cent. in the losses incurred.

ILLUSIONS.

Modern Miracles vs. Mechanics and Legerdemain.

In a late issue we had occasion to notice the very spirited controversy now going on in some of the English scientific journals on the subject of some late developments of spiritualism, or as others are disposed to consider it a new form of mento-physical force to which the name "Psychic" has been given by the able chemist, Mr. CROOKES, who has lately ventured to become its investigator. In face of the various and discordant opinions which are being expressed on this subject by some of the first scientific men of the age, it is interesting to see an entirely new method of discussion adopted by one of our countrymen, who brings to the work a rare combination of advantageous conditions.

Mr. COLEMAN SELLERS, who is well known to the profession as one of our first mechanical engineers, and among his intimate friends as a proficient in the mysteries of legerdemain, recently delivered a lecture on "Illusions" at the Philadelphia High School, in aid of a world-renowned charity, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The ground taken by this gentleman, whose ability, both as an engineer and as an expert in the deceptive art, gives such an expression of opinion special weight, was briefly as follows: There may be such a thing as the manifestation in physical effects of super-physical, or "spiritual," or psychic force, but in an experience of twenty years, and with every effort to follow up and personally investigate reported manifestations of such a character, I have never encountered any thing which I could not reproduce by a judicious application of legerdemain. The ease with which the most expert observers can be deceived, if not skilled in this special subject, is by no means generally appreciated, and it is my opinion that no one without such knowledge is at all competent as an investigator of the phenomena in question. The ablest scientific man will be as easily deceived as another, and his ability misapplied in efforts to connect and explain the pseudo-phenomena which he thinks he has observed.

In proof of these assertions Mr. SELLERS proceeded to exhibit all the prominent feats of modern spiritualism, such as the loosing of cords by which the performer is bound hand and foot, as practiced by the DAVENPORT BROTHERS; the table rappings, and spiritual writing in answer to mental questions, as exhibited by the regular "mediums," and the extraction of music from an accordion held upside down in the hand, and the loss of weight in a bar of wood, as exhibited in England by Mr. HOME, and investigated and described by Dr. CROOKES.

Besides these he showed a number of feats which out-Heroded Herod in the way of excelling each of these in kind. Thus his hands being firmly tied together by a spectator, and a solid iron ring placed on his lap, an instant's covering with a handkerchief sufficed for the transfer of the ring to his wrist, though once there it was only with great effort that it could be removed over the hand. Again, a heavy iron rod was made to float and vibrate, as if by electric force, between his outspread hands, and a like power was conferred upon a "magnetized" spectator.

Time and space would fail us to describe in detail even a part of the wonderful things accomplished, and we can only hope that Mr. SELLERS will continue to apply his "practical method" to this subject, and may be persuaded to afford others opportunity of witnessing some of his results.

DUTCH HEINRICH'S CASE.

The Outlaw Preparing to Slip the Meshes of the Law—Some More Detective Singularities.

Dutch HEINRICH has already begun an aggressive campaign for his liberty, and is employing the tactics which have so often been successful in extricating him from unpleasant dilemmas. He has demanded an examination, which, being a matter of right, Justice HOGAN was forced to grant, and it has been set down for Monday of next week. Dutch HEINRICH is so far like the elder WELLER that he is a firm believer in the efficacy of an alibi under all circumstances, and it is stated that he intends to offer evidence that he was somewhere else at the time, when three witnesses are certain they saw him in the office No. 41 Cedar-street. This little game has been played so often by the notorious marauder, and has so often served to rescue him from the hands of justice that he sees no reason why it should not again answer his purpose. But whether his alibi should in the end prove satisfactory or not, the experienced thief knows perfectly well that by demanding an examination and offering to prove the alibi he can postpone a trial by jury and exhaust the patience of his prosecutor, and thus in the end escape a term in Sing Sing. It is not known that he is acting under the direction of the detectives at Police Head-quarters, but it is certain that since the date of the Cedar-street robbery he has been seen in and near the Mulberry-street building in company with those singular officers of justice, to be found in Room No. 11. A few days ago he was seen walking in Houston-street, in close consultation with a noted detective, and during last week he was in a drinking-saloon in the neighborhood of Head-quarters, with another detective. On this occasion Dutch was disguised to a slight extent by a pair of green goggles, and seemed to have important business with his companion; but those who saw the singular conference were unable to state its character. It is also remembered at this moment, when Dutch has fallen into temporary inconvenience, without the intervention of any detective, that some weeks ago he was taken into Police Head-quarters and advised to stop his operations, or he would be "collared," as the detectives elegantly designate an arrest. Dutch has been plying his vocation industriously ever since that day, but has never been "collared." The shrewd twinkle in his eye as he left the building on that occasion showed that he fully appreciated the character of the threat.

A Negro Woman's Bequest to a Theological School.

From the New-Haven Journal, Feb. 2.

Mrs. MARY A. GOODMAN, a colored woman of this city, died recently, leaving her whole property, about $5,000, to the Scholarship Fund of the Theological School here, with the idea of aiding colored young men in their studies for the ministry. This woman has given the savings of a long life spent in such hard toil as washing and domestic service. A correspondent says of her: "Herself a member and regular attendant of the College-street Church, and thus accustomed to intelligent preaching, she felt that the time was coming, in the rapid progress of her race and people, when they would require a more highly-educated ministry, and it was after full deliberation and with real pleasure that she consecrated to this object, nearly a year since, the entire earnings of her life." As she had provided no place of burial for herself, she was fitly interred in the lot in the old cemetery belonging to the University of which she has become a benefactor.

Bell Schnapps, distilled at Schiedam, Holland, expressly for cases of dyspepsia, dropsy, gout, rheumatism, general debility, catarrh of the bladder, pains in the back and stomach, and all diseases of the urinary organs; gives great relief in asthma, gravel and calculi of the bladder. Warranted pure. H. G. WOLFE & Co., No. 15 South William-street, sole importers. Sold by druggists and grocers.—*Advertisement.*

If your hair is falling out or shows signs of disease, it can be arrested at once by using "Phalon's Chemical Hair Invigorator." This article has been so many years before the public that further comment is unnecessary. Sold by all druggists and No. 517 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

Dr. COLTON has given the gas to 55,271 patients, without a failure or accident. Come to head-quarters, No. 19 Cooper Institute, where you will be sure to obtain fresh and pure gas, and avoid all pain.—*Advertisement.*

Ask your grocer for DOOLEY's Yeast Powder, the best baking powder for preparing biscuits, rolls, bread, griddle-cakes, waffles, &c. Depot No. 69 New-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

Never-failing Safety and Success.—Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is a safe and certain remedy for all diseases with which children are afflicted during the process of teething.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

Scalp Diseases, Falling, Loss and Untimely Grayness are positively cured by Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. Consultation free. Send for circular.

New [illegible] Pianos, $290.—New Organs, $50 to $80. New Melodeons, $60, cash, for the Holidays. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

Wood Carpeting, Parquet Floors, No. [illegible] Broadway.

MARRIED.

MERRIL—SPEYER.—On Thursday, Feb. 1, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Dr. [illegible], JONAS MERRIL, of Quincy, Ill., to JOSEPHINE, third daughter of Elias Speyer, of this City.
Quincy, Ill., and [illegible] papers please copy.

DIED.

BAXTER.—At Closter, N. J., Saturday, Feb. 3, WYLIE POINSETT BAXTER, eldest son of George and Anna E. Baxter, in the 3d year of his age.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

BOWRING.—At Peekskill, N. Y., Feb. 2, 1872, SOPHIE A. BURNHAM, wife of John Bowring, in her 41st year.
Funeral services from the [illegible]-street Church on Sunday at 1½ P. M.

CARROLL.—On Jan. [illegible], at [illegible] Bay, Prince Edward County, Va., LAURA, youngest daughter of Henry M. and Mary F. Carroll, in the 15th year of her age.

COOPER.—On Saturday morning, Feb. 3, of pneumonia, at the residence of his father-in-law, Dr. F. W. Ostrander, HENRY W. COOPER.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, on Tuesday, the 6th inst., at 3 o'clock.

DRAPER.—Thursday evening, Feb. 1, FRANCIS SMITH, youngest son of Henry and Gertrude A. Draper, aged 10 months and 12 days.
Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral this Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock, at No. 28 West 39th-st.

HUNTER.—On Feb. 2, MARY LOUISA HUNTER, daughter of Jacob F. and Mary L. Hunter, and granddaughter of Rev. Dr. Geissenhainer, in the 8th year of her age.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

LIGHTE.—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 3, at the house of Louis Bruel, his son-in-law, suddenly, F. C. LIGHTE, in the 56th year of his age.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

MCCORD.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Feb. 2, 1872, KATE [illegible], only daughter of Wm. F. and Agnes McCord.
The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. [illegible] Pacific-st., on Sunday, Feb. 4, at 2 P. M. The remains will be taken to Westchester County.

NEWTON.—On Wednesday evening, Jan. 31, 1872, CLEMENT NEWTON, in his 60th year.
The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, New-Brighton, Staten Island, on Sunday, Feb. 4, at 3½ o'clock P. M.; also members of Tompkins Lodge, No. 471, F. and A. M., and Richmond County Lodge, No. 60, I. O. of O. F.

OWEN.—On Friday, 2d inst., of disease of the heart, HENRY S. OWEN, son of the late John Owen, in the 19th year of his age.
Funeral services at the house of Mr. Joseph S. Blossom, No. 29 Lefferts-st., Brooklyn, on Sabbath, 4th inst., at 2½ P. M. Teachers and scholars of the Adelphi and Lockwood's Academies are invited to attend.

O'REILLY.—On Thursday, Feb. 1, after a lingering illness, KATE, eldest daughter of the late James A. O'Reilly.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at St. Patrick's Cathedral, on Monday morning, the 5th inst., at 10 o'clock.

WALTON.—On Thursday, Feb. 1, JANE M., wife of A. J. Walton, in the 24th year of her age.
Sacramento (Cal.) papers please copy.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOVELLO'S CHEAP MUSIC.

NO. 751 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

NOVELLO'S ORIGINAL OCTAVO EDITION OF OPERAS. Complete Vocal Scores. Edited, corrected according to the original scores, and translated into English, by NATALIA MACFARREN.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR; Or, handsomely bound in scarlet cloth, gilt edges, TWO DOLLARS. The following are now ready:

BEETHOVEN'S FIDELIO, with the TWO GREAT OVERTURES.
AUBER'S FRA DIAVOLO.
MOZART'S DON GIOVANNI, with all the recitatives.
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ROSSINI'S IL BARBIERE, with all the recitatives.
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MOZART'S LE NOZZE DI FIGARO, with all the recitatives.
VERDI'S RIGOLETTO.
BELLINI'S SONNAMBULA.
WEBER'S DER FREISCHUTZ.
WAGNER'S TANNHAUSER, (next month.)

ASK FOR NOVELLO'S EDITION. SEND FOR CATALOGUES AND LISTS TO
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MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. JULIHN'S HYDRASTIN COMPOUND IS AN EFFECTUAL REMEDY IN DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS, LIVER, BLADDER AND URINARY ORGANS.

This compound has been tested in thousands of cases of chronic disease, a large proportion of which had been pronounced incurable, and invariably with the most gratifying results. We append a testimonial of cure.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1872.
Dr. Julihn, No. 41 Liberty-st., New-York:
DEAR SIR: Having been for many years a great sufferer from kidney disease and consequent weakness and bad health, I feel it but justice due you to acknowledge my complete restoration to health by the agency of your valuable preparation, Julihn's Hydrastin Compound. I have gained ten or fifteen pounds in flesh during the time I have used your medicine.
Respectfully yours,
W. T. GENDAR,
Residence, No. 131 Dean-st., Brooklyn.

For sale by E. KEITH & CO., No. 41 Liberty-st., N. Y., and by druggists everywhere.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK.—A meeting of the depositors will be held at the Sinclair House, corner Broadway and 8th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 5, at 8 o'clock. The attendance of every depositor is especially requested.
ARCH. JOHNSTON, Chairman of Committee.

$100,000 SOLD.—ROYAL HAVANA Lottery of Cuba drawn Feb. 3; whole tickets $20, currency; shares in proportion. Send for circulars or call for information on JOSEPH BATES, agent, No. 196 Broadway.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS AND Other States and Notary Public. No. 1 Beekman-st., Room No. 7 first floor.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. MERRILL RICHARDSON, D. D., Pastor of the New-England Congregational Church, corner Madison-av. and 41st-st., will preach SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All invited.

ALL SOULS CHURCH, CORNER OF 4th-av. and 20th-st.—SUNDAY, Feb. 4, Rev. Dr. BELLOWS will preach. Morning service at 10½. Subject—*Jesus Christ, Son of Man and Son of God.* Evening service at 7½. Subject—*The Word of God and the Scriptures.* At evening service all seats are free.

ALL ARE CORDIALLY INVITED.—Rev. E. S. MCARTHUR, of the Calvary Baptist Church, will deliver a sermon to young men on SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 4, in the Sixteenth Baptist Church, 16th-st., near 8th-av. Rev. Dr. MIKELS, Pastor, will preach in the MORNING.

ALL SAINTS FREE CHURCH, PROTestant Episcopal, corner of Henry and Scammel sts., Rev. WM. N. DUNNELL, Rector.—Divine services SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., with celebration of the Holy Communion, and at 7½ P. M. The Rector will preach on both occasions.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Rector, Rev. R. HEBER NEWTON. Divine service at 10½ A. M. and children's church at 3½ P. M. The Rector will preach. No evening service this Sabbath.

A RELIGIOUS SOCIETY CAN RENT Adelphi Hall, fully furnished, 52d-st. and Broadway, all day SUNDAY.
JOHN H. TRENOR, No. 722 8th-av.

BIBLE IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—REV. OSCAR HUGO will preach on SUNDAY MORNING in Brooklyn, Second Presbyterian Church, corner Clinton and Fulton sts. Subject—*Protestant Rights of Conscience in Roman Catholic Countries; and Bible Rights in this our Bible Land.*

BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH, CORner Downing and Bedford sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. P. L. DAVIES, SUNDAY MORNING service at 10½, communion at 3 P. M., EVENING service commences at 7½. Strangers are cordially invited.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH.—Rev. ROSWELL D. HITCHCOCK, D. D., will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. J. W. STRONG, D. D., of Northfield, Minn., at 7½ P. M. on SUNDAY, Feb. 4.

BAPTIST CHURCH, 17TH-ST., NEAR 6th-av.—Rev. ROBERT CAMERON, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Baptism in the evening.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE.—F. S. BOYD, Sexton and Undertaker. Residence, No. 59 West 37th-st.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, corner of 28th-st. and 9th-av.—Rev. J. P. LUNDY, D. D., Rector; Rev. W. F. LEWIS, Assistant.—SUNDAY services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., and Children's service at 3 P. M., on the first and third Sundays of the month. A course of Sunday evening lectures on *The Patriarchal Age.*

CHURCH—FULTON, CORNER OF WILliam-st.—Preaching SABBATH at 10½; EVENING, 7½; Rev. M. C. JULIAN; MONDAY, praise-meeting, 7½; FRIDAY EVENING meeting, 7½; Chapel, No. 103 Fulton-st., where the noon daily meeting is held. Pews reserved for guests from hotels.

CITY MISSIONS.—A PUBLIC MEETING IN behalf of City Missions will be held SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Brick Presbyterian Church, 5th-av. and 37th-st. Rev. Dr. MURRAY, Rev. W. N. MCVICKER and Rev. GEORGE S. MINGINS will take part.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, CORner Park-av. and 34th-st.—Rev. SAMUEL K. LOTHROP, of Boston, will preach SUNDAY, Feb. 4, MORNING and EVENING. Services commence at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison-av. and 35th-st.—There will be Divine service and sermon on SUNDAY EVENING next, 4th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Rev. Dr. MONTGOMERY will preach.

CHRIST CHURCH, 5TH-AV., MORNING Prayer and Holy Communion at 10½ A. M. Evening Prayer at 7½ P. M. The Rector, the Rev. Dr. [illegible], will officiate.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY Rest, 5th-av., above 45th-st.—Divine service every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., except the second Sunday in each month, when the afternoon service will be omitted, and the Church will be open in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

DISCOURSES OF THINGS PERTAINING TO THIS LIFE.—The fourth sermon of this series will be given by Rev. J. M. PULLMAN, at the Church of Our Saviour, 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., SUNDAY MORNING. Subject—*A Discouraged Man.* EVENING service as usual.

DEMONS DETHRONED.—THE PASTOR OF Mount Zion, G. S. SNOW, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Grand Delusion of Spiritualism as Described in Scripture Prophecy.*

DR. MUHLENBERG WILL REPEAT his lecture on *The Discouragements to Christian Work*, in the chapel of St. Luke's Hospital, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock. A collection will be made for hospital charity.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH of the Holy Trinity, 21st-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Rev. G. F. KROTEL, D. D., Pastor. Services SUNDAY, 4th inst., at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school, 9 A. M.

FREE RELIGIOUS SERVICES!—BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, under the direction of Rev. HENRY POWERS, will be commenced, SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 4. Mr. POWERS will be assisted by Miss SARAH T. SMILEY, Rev. EDWARD EGGLESTON, Rev. R. L. HUTCHINS, a full choir of over forty voices, Mme. VARIAN-HOFFMAN and others. Seats free! No collection!! Everybody invited!!!

FIFTY-THIRD-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, near 7th-av.—Rev. Mr. PENDLETON will preach in the Fifty-third-street Baptist Church, on SABBATH MORNING, at 10½, the fifth in the series on "The Annals of Redeeming Love." In the EVENING, at 7½ P. M. Prof. O. M. Newell musical director and organist.

FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF THE Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st.—The original mission at the Points, Rev. I. W. SHAFFER, Superintendent.—Service at 10½ A. M. Preaching at 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M., and from 3½ to 4 P. M. *Friends of the cause are invited.*

FIFTH-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 46th-st.—Rev. THOMAS ARMITAGE, D. D., Pastor, will continue his lectures on portions of Scripture comprising the "Oratorio of the Messiah," on SUNDAY EVENING. Services, 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

FRENCH CHURCH DU ST. ESPRIT, West 22d-st.—Rev. Dr. VERREN, Rector. Divine service in French every SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock.

GRACE CHURCH, BROADWAY AND 10th-st.—On SUNDAY, Feb. 4, and thereafter until further notice, the hour for afternoon service at Grace Church will be 4 o'clock.

HOWARD MISSION AND HOME FOR LITTLE WANDERERS, No. 40 New-Bowery. Rev. W. C. VAN METER, Superintendent.—Sunday school 2½ to 3½, followed by addresses and singing. Prayer-meeting TUESDAY EVENING, 7½ to 8½. Day-school, 9 to 3 o'clock; sewing-school, SATURDAY, 9 A. M.

HARLEM.—UNITY CHAPEL, 125TH-ST. and 4th av. Rev. WILLIAM T. CLARKE will preach SUNDAY MORNING at the usual hour, and in the EVENING will give a lecture on religion at *First and at Second Hand.* Service begins at 7½ o'clock. Strangers cordially invited.

HARLEM. — SECOND PRESBYTERIAN Church.—Rev. JAMES H. DWIGHT will preach MORNING and EVENING, Feb. 4, at the new Hall, 125th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. A cordial invitation for all.

NORTH BAPTIST CHURCH, CORner of Christopher and Bedford sts.—Rev. JOHN J. BROUNER, Pastor, will preach his third annual sermon at 10½ A. M. Preaching in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Congregational singing meeting at the close of the evening service. Strangers welcome. Former members invited.

NEW-YORK CITY CHURCH EXTENSION PRAYING BAND.—Rev. G. H. APPLEGATE, leader, will hold meetings at Hope Chapel, [illegible] SUNDAY, Feb. 4, at 3 P. M. and 7½ EVENING.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH —Corner 31st-st. and 9th-av.—Preaching at 10½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. THOS. STREET. Sermon to the young, by Rev. Dr. AIKMAN, at 7½ o'clock.

O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL PREACH in Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av., (Reservoir square,) on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*The Religion of Humanity: Its Crisis.*

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH, 33D-st., near 8th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY by the Pastor, Rev. J. SPENCER KENNARD, at 10½ A. M., and Rev. W. H. PEAK, of Kentucky, at 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M.

REV. WM. R. HAYDEN, OF PORTLAND, will preach in the New Church house of worship, on 35th-st., between Park and Lexington avs., SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Subject, A. M.—*Spiritual Flowing.* P. M.—*The Holy City New Jerusalem Descending from Heaven.* Public cordially invited.

REV. E. C. SWEETSER WILL PREACH THIS (SUNDAY) MORNING and EVENING in the Bleecker-street Universalist Church, corner Downing-st. Morning subject: *The Universalist's Idea of Christ*; evening subject: *Our Criminal Classes, and How to Deal With Them.* Services at 10½ and 7½ o'clock.

REV. GEO. H. HEPWORTH—STEINWAY HALL.—Religious services will be held at Steinway Hall MORNING and EVENING. Morning subject, *The Perfect Day of Christ.* In the evening Mr. HEPWORTH will deliver the fourth lecture in his course to young men. Sunday-school at 3 P. M. All are cordially invited.

REV. CHARLES F. LEE, 5TH UNIversalist Church, Chickering Hall, No. 11 East 14th-st.—SUNDAY, Feb. 4, at 11 A. M.—Subject—*The Journey to Emmaus.* Services in the AFTERNOON at 3 P. M. Subject—*Young People and the Church.* Seats free. Public cordially invited.

REV. C. S. HARROWER, PASTOR OF St. Luke's M. E. Church, 41st-st., near 6th-av., will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, will deliver the seventh of a series of discourses on "The Last Things." Subject—*Heaven, and What We Know of It.*

REV. S. D. NORTHROP WILL PREACH in the West Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church, near 7th-av., on SUNDAY MORNING; subject—*Value of the Atonement.* EVENING subject—*Religious Misery.*

REV. L. S. WEED WILL PREACH IN John-street M. E. Church, between Nassau and William sts., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for Evening—*Passover.* Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

REV. J. BROWN, PASTOR, WILL PREACH in Cornell Memorial M. E. Church, 76th-st., near 2d-av., at 10½ A. M., and hold a revival prayer-meeting, assisted by a delegation of young men from Allen-street M. E. Church, at 3½ and 7½ P. M.

REV. J. F. ELDER, PASTOR, WILL preach on SUNDAY in the Madison-avenue Baptist Church, corner Madison-av. and 31st-st., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. [illegible] class in the lecture room at 2½ P. M.

REV. MORGAN DIX, RECTOR OF TRINITY CHURCH, will preach at Trinity Chapel, SUNDAY, Feb. 4, at 7½ P. M. Lecture fourth of the course—*The Discipline of Domestic Life.*

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT, D. D., WILL preach in Plymouth Baptist Church, 51st-st., between 9th and 10th avs., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 and 2.

REV. T. A. HOYT WILL PREACH SUNDAY, at 11 o'clock, in small chapel of New-York University, on Washington-square. Seats free.

REV. E. O. FLAGG, D. D., WILL PREACH in the hall corner 46th-st. and 8th-av., SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M.

ST. IGNATIUS CHURCH, 5TH-AV., near 40th-st. Rev. F. C. EWER, D. D., Rector.—Sunday services, 7½ A. M., Holy Eucharist; 9 A. M., morning prayer; 10½ A. M., Litany, second celebration and sermon; 7½ P. M., evening prayer. In the evening the Rector will deliver the fourth lecture in the course on *Anglican Worship in the Visible Form.*

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, COOPER Institute, Room No. 24.—Preaching SUNDAY, by Elder GEO. BROWN, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Subject—*Prophecy on the Time of the Second Advent*, illustrated by a chart. All are cordially invited to hear and compare.

SEVENTEENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs.—Preaching SUNDAY MORNING, by Rev. J. B. MERWIN, Presiding Elder, and evening by the Pastor, Rev. J. S. WILLIS—a special sermon. General prayer-meeting, 3½ P. M. Seats free.

SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, near 2d-av.—Preaching on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. by Rev. DANIEL CURRY, D. D., and at 7 P. M. by Rev. W. H. KIRKHAM, of the New-York Conference. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6 P. M.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH Home Chapel, No. 12 East 29th-st., between Madison and 5th avs.—Service on SUNDAY at 11 A. M. The Rector, Rev. Dr. PRICE, will preach. Seats free.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST CHURCH, West 11th-st. and Waverley-place.—Rev. Dr. OSGOOD will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Services 10½ and 7½. Seats free.

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH—53D-ST., between Broadway and 6th-av. Seats free.—Preaching SUNDAY, Feb. 4, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. A. D. VAIL.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH Home Chapel, No. 12 East 29th-st., between Madison and 5th avs.—Service on SUNDAY at 11 A. M. The Rector, Rev. Dr. PRICE, will preach. Seats free.

SOCIETY OF PROGRESSIVE SPIRITUALISTS, Apollo Hall, Broadway and 28th-st.—Lectures by Dr. R. T. HALLOCK at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH, EAST 72D-ST.—Services every SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—E. W. WILLIAMS, Sexton and Undertaker, No. 278 5th-av.

THE NEW HYMN-BOOK OF THE Episcopal Church, authorized by the last General Convention, is now ready and for sale at the Rooms of the Evangelical Knowledge Society, corner of 9th-st. and 4th-av., in a variety of styles.

THE CHURCH AS SHE IS AND AS SHE SHOULD BE.—Preaching on this subject at the Catholic Apostolic Church, 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., SUNDAY, Feb. 4, at 7½ P. M.

THE ORGANIST OF DR. CUYLER'S Church is open to an engagement from May 1. Address H. O. SAGE, No. 399 Greenwich-st.

UNITY BAPTIST CHURCH.—REV. WILLIAM R. WILLIAMS, D. D., will preach (D. V.) in this church, West 24th-st., near 8th-av., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West 22d-st., near 7th-av.—Preaching SABBATH MORNING by Rev. SAML. [illegible]. Young people's meeting in lecture-room at 7½ P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

WANTED—A PRECENTOR, FULLY COMpetent. Address, with testimonials and expectations, CLINTON, Box No. 123 Times Office.

NEW-YORK CITY NEWS.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

The Investigation Continued Yesterday—Testimony of Gen. Hillyer and Others—Want of Harmony Among the Senators.

The Committee of the Senate on Retrenchment met again yesterday, at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, Senator BUCKINGHAM in the chair.

Gen. HILLYER, who was examined the previous day, was recalled, and stated, in reference to the evidence of MUDGETT, that while in Washington Gen. COCHRANE told him that MUDGETT and Gen. PORTER was receiving money from the General Order business of New-York. On hearing this he mentioned it to Col. LEET, who informed Gen. PORTER of the matter.

To Senator Casserly—It was about 10½ o'clock at night when Col. LEET called my attention to this matter. My relations with Gen. GRANT are quite friendly, and they were very agreeable while I was a member of his staff. I spoke to Col. LEET on the General Order business a week ago in the White House. I had expected to speak about the matter on going up there.

Q.—You expected, when going to Washington, to see Gen. GRANT, and to elicit the explanations on this subject which it would be for his interest to make? A.—There was nothing said about my testimony. I went to see Gen. GRANT after it was arranged I would be examined, and I thought an explanation of Col. LEET's connection with the General Order business would be desirable. I think Gen. GRANT expressed his disapproval of the Leet-Bixby business. I recollect the statement of the *Herald's* Washington correspondent as to the disappointment of Gen. GRANT's friends at my important evidence not being taken. I spoke about the matter to four or five gentlemen, one of whom was connected with the *Herald*. I had a conversation with Gen. PORTER in which he said the President disapproved of Col. LEET having anything to do with the New-York Custom-house, preferring that he should have accepted the position of Superintendent of the Cameron Iron-works in Pennsylvania. I knew Col. LEET to be a good business man, and, before I left, Gen. GRANT became reconciled at his bidding for the Custom-house business. The bidding was done in the name of Mr. HOWE, a prominent politician. I don't think the President knew of Col. LEET's arrangement until after the Committee of February. Col. LEET was in the army at the time he entered the business, but being on leave of absence I considered it legitimate.

Senator Casserly—I am a civilian, and my perceptions of the transactions differ from those of you gentlemen of the award.

Witness—But the law was passed by civilians under which the six months' leave is given.

Senator Casserly—Not by me; it came from another quarter.

Senator Stewart—The law was passed expressly to enable them to leave the army.

Senator Casserly—I deny that the law intended, while a man wears the honorable uniform of a United States officer and draws pay—a diminished pay, it is true—he could engage in business under another department of the Government for the sake of lucre.

Witness—Oh, his resignation was accepted, as I consider, and irrevocable.

Senator Bayard—But he told us himself that he got it recalled to have himself mustered out a month sooner that he might have a year's pay.

Senator STEWART here summed up the testimony of the witness in a series of questions which were promptly answered.

Senator Bayard—I move that the stenographer, in transcribing his notes, distinguish between the questions of the Senator and the answers of the witness—that it be given as the understanding of the so-called counsel as to the testimony.

Senator Casserly—Senator STEWART's habit of coming in with leading questions involves the necessity of re-examining witnesses.

Senator Stewart (warmly)—I suppose it would be gratifying to some gentlemen to exclude me from the Committee altogether, but I must say I refrained for hours from asking questions because I thought the time had been squandered by remaining here spending the people's money after the witness has been exhausted.

Chairman—Do you withdraw your motion, Mr. BAYARD?

Senator Bayard—No, Sir.

Senator Stewart—I move as an amendment that the testimony of Senators CASSERLY and BAYARD be distinguished from that of the witness.

Senator Bayard—My motion was practical; if this is intended to render it futile I withdraw it.

Senator Casserly—Have I said anything to you which involved the idea that the Chief Magistrate was under the necessity of a personal explanation to the public? A.—No.

Senator Casserly—I think the President makes his statements of all such matters by his acts and by his life. You told me you made certain statements which appeared in the *Herald* next day? A.—I mentioned the matter and did not know the party was connected with the *Herald*. He asked me if I had any objections to its publication and I replied not.

CHARLES D. MOULIN, assistant weigher, to JAMES M. THOMPSON, testified in reply to the Chairman, that he was present when a certain cargo of cannel coal was weighed for EDDY & ROGERS, and to his knowledge no one approached Mr. ROGERS and asked to have some of the coal sent to their houses.

WM. G. CLOYES, Inspector of Customs, sworn, said in answer to the Chairman that he was on the vessel when the coal of EDDY & ROGERS was discharged; the larger invoice of coal was for Mr. BENEDICT and the smaller for EDDY & ROGERS; Mr. BENEDICT went there to see it [illegible] were kept separate.

To Senator Bayard—I did not ask Mr. [illegible] to send a load of coal to my house, and did not intimate that I would serve him if he did, or that I would injure him if he did not. I did not say it to Mr. ROGERS, nor did not hear any one say anything of the kind. I did not say to any one present that Mr. BENEDICT was a [illegible], and that I would get square with him.

Mr. E. D. ROGERS was recalled, and said that Mr. CLOYES was the person referred to in his evidence already given.

A communication was received from the Chamber of Commerce stating a committee of seven from that body was appointed to confer with the Senate Committee as to the best means to be adopted to rectify the alleged abuses in the Custom-house.

B. G. JAYNE, Special Agent of the Treasury, related how, shortly after he reported for duty in 18[illegible], he discovered that United States weighers were in the habit of defrauding the revenue by returning and swearing to false rolls of [illegible], and by returning short weights in collusion with importers, and he had a number of them arrested, and the books and papers of thirty-two importers were seized. Some of the weighers were discharged, one turned State evidence, two were held and the indictments are pending. Suits were instituted against thirty of the importers. Suits resulted in judgment for an aggregate sum of $[illegible]. There was paid into the Treasury $[illegible]. Government retained one-half. Of the other half, $154,[illegible] was paid to informers, and an equal sum to the Collector, Surveyor, and Naval Officer.

The examination of the witness was here suspended, and the Committee adjourned to Monday morning.

The Brown Tragedy—Conflicting Verdicts at a Coroner's Jury.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner HERRMAN, in the case of ALFRED BROWN, aged seven years, who died from injuries alleged to have been inflicted by some of his playmates while he was returning from school to his home at No. 4[illegible] Eleventh-street. Two boys who also attended the school, testified positively that they saw ADOLPH WERNER, aged about twelve years, kick deceased twice in the side in front of the school-house in West Thirty-fifth-street, so that he fell with his head against an ash-barrel. It was also shown that deceased complained to his mother when he got home that he had been kicked by WERNER, and that one of the witnesses of the kicking mentioned the outrage to his parents when he returned home. On the other hand, the boy WERNER claimed that he was in the school-house yard at the time of the outrage, and produced several witnesses, who testified to that effect. It was shown by the testimony of Dr. JOHN BEACH that death had been caused by compression and concussion of the brain, the result of violence, and upon this evidence six of the jury rendered a verdict that the injuries had been received in some manner unknown, but Mr. S. W. BALDWIN, the seventh juror, brought in another verdict that the injuries had been received at the hands of ADOLPH WERNER. Coroner HERRMAN acted upon the latter verdict, and committed him to the custody of Capt. CAFFREY, of the Twentieth Precinct, to await further investigation.

The Kind of Retrenchment Needed in the Warehouse Department.

Col. E. DES ANGES, Chief Clerk of the Warehouse Department of the Custom-house, has made a report to Deputy Collector JAMES, of the Third Division. From this document it appears that while the work has steadily increased, the number of clerks employed to perform it is less than formerly. The bond account for the year ending Dec. 31, 1871, exceed the number in 1870 by 3,[illegible], and those in 1868 by 4,[illegible]. Last year there were [illegible] warehouse entries, and [illegible] withdrawal entries. Only four clerks are employed to attend to this voluminous business, and they are constantly at work two hours earlier and later than office hours, to catch up the work at their desks. This is the same force that was employed ten years ago, when the work was much less.

Besides this increase in the warehouse entries, there has been an increase of 260 revenue-warehouse entries and of 2,[illegible] invoices, and the clerks in the liquidating department—the same numerical force as was employed ten years ago—have their hands full, too.

In the store book-keeper's department, likewise, the force is wholly inadequate to the increased volume of labor to be performed, unless the clerks work out of business hours. In fine, the work of the office is *three-fifths more* than it was in 1861, and the number of clerks *two less*. Col. DES ANGES recommends that either the local hours of labor be extended, or the force increased where an increase would not too much complicate the machinery.

THE WEST SIDE.

The Riverside and Morningside Parks—Past and Future Improvements on the West Side of the City—The Effect on Real Estate.

The work of improving the upper end of the island on the west side of the City, which has been retarded by means of the Ring frauds and the empty treasury they left behind them, and to some extent by litigation in the Courts, has attracted such general attention and is of such wide interest that the following account of the present condition of the improvements will prove both timely and interesting:

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE.

The first act of importance to improve the west side of the City at the upper end of the island, containing, as it does, 1,400 acres between Fifty-ninth-street and Manhattanville, was passed by the Legislature on the 18th of April, 1865, empowering the Central Park Commissioners to cause a survey to be made of that part of the City bounded on the north by One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street; on the east by the westerly line of the Eighth-avenue, north of Eighty-second-street, and by the westerly line of the Ninth-avenue south of Eighty-second-street; southerly by the south line of Seventy-second-street east of the Tenth-avenue, and by the southerly line of Sixty-seventh-street, west of the Tenth-avenue, and westerly by the Hudson River, and to prepare maps and plans showing such changes in the width, direction and grades of the streets, avenues and roads then laid out within the area described, and in the pier and bulkhead lines established, as in their opinion could be made with benefit to the property affected, and also the boundaries of such streets, avenues, roads and public squares as in their opinion could be laid out or discontinued with like benefit, and to report the result of their labors to the Legislature.

Under this act the report of the Central Park Commission was made to the Legislature in March, 1867, and the final act was passed on the 24th of April following. In this act the Park Commissioners were given exclusive power to open or close such streets, avenues, roads, public squares or places, and to widen streets or avenues, and to change the grade thereof, as they might think proper, in the district bounded by the south side of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street, east by the westerly side of Eighth-avenue, south by the southerly side of Fifty-ninth-street, and west by the Hudson River, and also within a space of 350 feet in width surrounding the Central Park, the powers so conferred to cease on the 1st day of May, 1872.

The Commissioners filed their map on the 7th of March, 1868, fixing the grades of the streets and avenues between Fifty-ninth and One Hundred and [illegible] factorily since its commencement in September, 1868, has been partially stopped since the disruption of the Ring. It is expected, however, that it will be completed by the time the several existing contracts expire. The walk on the east side is to be narrowed several feet, to allow a greater width of carriageway. The matter has been referred to Messrs. OLMSTEAD and VAUX, who will soon report upon it. The engineer, Mr. M. A. KELLOGG, favored a sidewalk of twenty feet in width, while Mr. GREEN advocated one of twenty-five feet, instead of thirty, as originally proposed. The railroad tracks are to be placed upon the extreme easterly side of the avenue, close up to the sidewalk.

MANHATTAN-SQUARE AND THE ART BUILDINGS.

Work upon Manhattan-square was commenced as early as 1868. Upon the accession of the Ring Park Commission in May, 1870, they decided to change the location of the Zoological Garden from Manhattan-square to the Central Park. The site originally selected was never fitted for such a purpose, owing to the impossibility of securing perfect drainage. The square is to be removed for the Metropolitan Museum of Art, Museum of Natural History, and other public buildings. A bill passed the last Legislature appropriating several hundred thousand dollars toward the erection of suitable buildings for the purpose.

MORNINGSIDE PARK.

Next to Riverside Park in point of importance to the improvements of the west side, is the proposed Morningside Park, situated on the high bluff of land lying north-westerly of the Central Park, commencing at One Hundred and Tenth-street, and extending to One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, between Eighth and Tenth avenues. Its name was suggested by the fact that it possesses a sunny exposure in the early morning hours. From it a clear and unobstructed view of the Sound and its moving craft can be obtained at all times, and the outlook in other directions is almost equally attractive. As laid out the Park will contain handsome walks, flower-beds, jetting fountains, a play-ground, &c. When finished, it will doubtless be a favorite resort for children and invalids, as bracing air and a charming prospect, in which marine and land scenery are blended, are attractions which will be sought after, especially in the early part of the day, even by those who do not reside in the neighborhood. During the past year it has been surveyed and a plan made to improve it. About $[illegible] has been spent thus far toward carrying out the plans.

STREETS AND AVENUE NOMENCLATURE.

At the base of Morningside Park a new avenue has been laid out which is yet undesignated. It starts at One Hundred and Tenth-street and connects with the Avenue St. Nicholas at One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street. It is proposed to name it Knowlton-avenue, after the Gen. KNOWLTON of WASHINGTON's staff, who fell near this point. Morningside-avenue begins at One Hundred and Tenth-street and follows a northerly direction to One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, when it takes a westerly course and taps the Riverside-avenue. Another avenue, extending from One Hundred and Sixteenth-street to One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, between Riverside-avenue and the Boulevard, is to be called Riverbank-avenue.

Among the numerous improvements proposed for the west side is a plan to change the designation of some of the avenues. For instance, it is proposed to call Eighth-avenue above Fifty-ninth-street Central Park-avenue. The Eleventh will be designated as West End-avenue, which name seems to meet with much favor, as this part of the City has with a certain class come to be regarded as the west end of the Metropolis. Other changes of names, it is thought, will follow.

THE EFFECT ON REAL ESTATE.

An important measure affecting the west side is the proposed widening of Broadway from Thirty-fourth to Fifty-ninth-street. The matter is now in the Courts, an appeal having been taken to the awards first made to the Court of Appeals. Property-owners regard the proposed widening as absolutely necessary, Broadway being to the west side what the small end of a funnel is to the larger one, the former representing the distributing part, while the latter is the receiver. With Broadway widened, a grand avenue of communication is established from the Battery, through the heart of the City, to the future homes of the wealthy classes on the west side. It is not difficult, those versed in real estate matters argue, to foresee the future of this section. The delay thus far in improvements has undoubtedly permanently benefited all property west of Central Park, for the reason that no inferior buildings have been erected, and values have now, in anticipation of the improvements above noted, reached a high figure.

With the completion of the Morningside and Riverside Parks, the improvement of Eighth-avenue, the erection of the Metropolitan Museum of Art on Manhattan-square, the widening of Broadway, and last, but most important of all, quick transit, the west side will present attractions not surpassed by any city, even among the boasted though beautiful capitals of modern Europe.

Statistics of the Week.

Fourteen hundred persons were arrested by the Police last week.

There were thirty-four fires last week with $[illegible] loss and $[illegible] insurance; fifteen were caused by carelessness, four by kerosene, one by spontaneous combustion, and the others were accidents.

During the week there were [illegible] still-births, [illegible] births, [illegible] marriages and [illegible] deaths, being an increase of 70 over the mortality of the previous week. There was the same number of cases of small-pox as during the previous week, and one additional death from that disease.

Castaway on the Ice.

At 4 o'clock yesterday morning DANIEL KELLY, keeper of the North Brother Island light-house, saw a man adrift on the ice in East River, off Randall's Island, and putting off with two men in a small boat, succeeded in rescuing the man and in landing him safely on the Long Island shore. In attempting to return to the island, the boat was stove in and the three men were cast away. By the help of his oars, KELLY succeeded in reaching shore, and the other two men were rescued by the steamer *Minnehanonck*, after they had been exposed for several hours.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 3.

FIRST BOARD.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD.

[illegible]

SATURDAY, Feb. 3—P. M.

The various Wall-street markets have shown considerable firmness today, despite the influence of the stormy weather, which works against activity.

The Public Funds were steady in quotations, with an unusually light business. There were no sales until the noon call of these securities, when 110⅛ was paid for Five-twenties of 1864, 111⅛ for the old issue of 1865, 110⅛ for the new 1865s, and 112⅛ for 1868s. The Ten-forties and new Five ₱ cents. were about a quarter ₱ cent. better.

Gold opened lower, 109⅛@109⅛, and with a quicker demand for use in deliveries, the charge for carrying declining to three ₱ cent. interest. The price rose in the middle of the day to 109⅜, quotation being 109⅜@109⅜ during the afternoon. The demand for Foreign Exchange has been good, especially for a Saturday, after the closing of the mails. The sales of Bankers' Sterling were at same rates as yesterday, 109@109¼ for sixty days' sight, and 109¾@109⅞ for short date.

The movement in the Stock market was not very lively, though a pretty general advance was made. Pacific Mail was the favorite, opening at 59, falling off to 58⅜, and then selling in considerable amounts up to 59⅜@59 again. The subsidy is much talked of, and certainly adds animation to the dealings. The next in activity was Union Pacific, which sold at 38⅝@⅞@39, with many intermediate fluctuations. The recent fancies, like North-western and Wabash, were dull and steady; and Lake Shore and New-York Central were not specially active, though the former improved to 91⅜, and the latter to 98⅜. Rock Island took a new start and reached 112, at which price a large quantity changed hands; and Ohios, in like manner, moved up to another range of figures at 47@¼. The speculation in Quicksilver was carried without a break to 30⅞, when a sudden fall to 29⅛ occurred, followed by a return above 30. Erie was weak, selling within a quarter ₱ cent., either way, of 31. Sales of a round lot of Canton, at the morning Board, depressed the price to 80; later, the sales were at 81 again, and at 81¼. The sales lists and quotations will give a sufficient idea of the rest of the market, which was strong all day, though with only a moderate advance in prices.

Investment Stocks and the Railroad Mortgages were firm, with less business than usual. The Pacific Bonds were steady, both for Centrals and the different issues of the Union Pacific.

The Board Statement was without perceptible effect upon the markets. Money was easy at 6 to 7 ₱ cent., until after 2 o'clock, when it settled down to 5; and accounts were made up in good season. In this there was nothing different from what has been noticed the past few days.

The changes shown in the Bank Statement are as follows:

Loans, increase	$1,720,400
Specie, decrease	1,242,100
Legal Tenders, increase	227,300
Deposits, decrease	182,500
Circulation, decrease	70,200

The Liabilities are reduced $287,700, and the Reserves $1,014,600; the loss in lawful money reserve, under the 25 ₱ cent. rule, being $955,175. The totals stand as follows:

AVERAGE FOR WEEK ENDING FEB. 3, 1872.

Loans	$282,611,400
Specie	23,[illegible],100
Legal Tenders	46,[illegible],800
Deposits	220,[illegible],700
Circulation	[illegible],700

CLOSING PRICES—FEB. 3.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States New 5s	*109	108¾
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May and Nov.	111⅛	111⅛
U. S. 5-20s, '67, Jan. and July	112	112
American Gold	109⅛	109⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	109¼	109¼
N. Y. Central and Hudson	97⅞	98⅜
N. Y. C. and Hud. Debt. Ctfs.	92⅞	93⅛
Reading	115⅛	115⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	111⅛	112
North-west Common	74⅞	74⅛
North-west Preferred	92⅝	92⅝
Pacific Mail	58⅜	58⅞
St. Paul Preferred	75	74⅞
St. Paul Common	54⅛	54⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	46⅛	47⅛
Toledo and Wabash	75⅛	75⅛
Western Telegraph	72⅛	72⅛
Erie	31⅛	31⅛
Union Pacific	38⅜	38⅞
Lake Shore	91⅛	91⅜
Lake Shore Scrip	88	88⅜

*Ex-Coupon.

At the very close of the Hall of the Exchange at 4 o'clock P. M., the Market was strong.

The following bids were made for the Miscellaneous Shares:

Del. and Hud. Canal	11[illegible]	Mariposa Min. Co.	1⅜
Pennsylvania Coal	2[illegible]	Maris. Min. Co. pref.	2⅜
Maryland Coal Co.	2[illegible]	Maris. Trustee Ctfs.	[illegible]
American Coal	4[illegible]	Boston Water Power	[illegible]
Canton Co., Baltimore	[illegible]	Adams Express	[illegible]
N. J. Land, Imp. Co.	71¼	Wells-Fargo Expr.	[illegible]
Con. Coal of Maryland	[illegible]	Amer. M. U. Expr.	[illegible]
Western Union Tel.	72⅛	United States Expr.	[illegible]
Quicksilver Min. Co.	30⅛	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	[illegible]
Quick. Min. Co. pref.	[illegible]		

UNITED STATES TREASURY.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Feb. 3, 1872.

Gold receipts	$[illegible]
Gold payments	1,[illegible]
Gold balance	[illegible]
Currency receipts	[illegible]
Currency payments	[illegible]
Currency balance	6,178,374 04
Customs	[illegible]
Canceled gold certificates sent to Washington	1,[illegible],000 00

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS, FEB. 3.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	97	97½
City 6s, New	[illegible]	[illegible]
Camden and Amboy	12[illegible]	12[illegible]
Pennsylvania Central	61⅛	61⅛
Reading	115⅛	115⅛
Lehigh Valley	[illegible]	[illegible]
Catawissa Preferred	47	47½
Philadelphia and Erie	26⅜	27
Northern Central	4[illegible]	4[illegible]
Lehigh Navigation	41⅛	41⅜
Lehigh Gold Loan	90	90⅛

The week's imports of General Merchandise have been to the specie value of $6,248,375.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND LAND GRANT BONDS,
BEARING EIGHT PER CENT. (8 P. C.) INTEREST, PAYABLE IN GOLD, FREE OF TAX.
AND IN DENOMINATIONS OF $1,000, $500 AND $100, can be obtained from the undersigned, or through the principal banks and bankers throughout the United States.

The attractive features of these securities are recognized in the fact that, although they have been but a short time on the market, they are nearly all absorbed, and but a small amount are now for sale.

They combine a perfect security with a liberal rate of interest. This interest amount is made light for, and easily borne by, the Company, through the operation of the Sinking Fund created from sales of the Company's land, which in many cases, draw interest at the rate of ten (10) per cent. per annum. The security behind them is ample in every particular, as they constitute a first and only mortgage on a trunk line of railroad which will soon connect the City of St. Joseph, Mo., (an important railway centre,) with the Union Pacific Railroad at Fort Kearney, materially shortening the distance between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. In addition to this, the bonds have further security in the fact that there is included in the Mortgage the Company's magnificent Lands, amounting to 1,500,000 acres, known to be among the best in the United States. The Mortgage Indenture prohibits the sale of these Lands at less than Four (4) Dollars per acre, and payable to the Trustees under the Mortgage, for the clear and express purpose of retiring these Bonds. The amount thus realized exceeds the entire amount of Bonds which can be issued, and leaves the road, property and franchises free.

The Bonds have thirty years to run, with interest at Eight per Cent., free of tax, payable in February and August in each year.

Both principal and interest are payable in gold.

The principal in New-York. The interest in either New-York, London or Frankfort-on-the-Main, at the option of the holder, without notice, and in the gold currency of the country in which they are presented. They are coupons or registered.

Trustees—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

The present price of these Bonds is 97½ and accrued interest in *currency*, from Aug. 15, 1871. But they are receivable at par and accrued interest in payment for lands sold by the Company. The right is reserved to advance the present selling price without notice.

Maps, circulars, documents and full information furnished on application.

Though acting as agents for the sale of this loan, our firm buy and sell in their regular business the Bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, those of the Eastern Division eight per cent. (8s.) recently placed by us at 97½, being now quoted at from 101½ to 102½ and accrued interest.

TANNER & CO.,
Bankers, No. 11 Wall-st.

WEST WISCONSIN LAND GRANT SINKING FUND SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS for sale at 92½, and interest in currency. Investors who wish a perfectly safe bond on a finished road can obtain full particulars by applying to WHITE, MORRIS & CO., No. 15 Wall-st., and GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY, No. 16 Wall-st.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—FEB. 3.

By Judge Barrett.

Hess vs. Stewart; motion granted.

Miller vs. Berrian; memoranda for counsel.

Eells vs. Eells; report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted; custody of child awarded to plaintiff.

Yolle vs. Abhau; report confirmed and judgment granted.

Shear vs. Shear; report confirmed and judgment granted declaring marriage to be null and void.

In the matter of the petition of C. S. Miller, &c.; order granted.

In the matter of the petition of Haggerty, survivor, &c.; order granted.

Stoat vs. Stoat; report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 3.

By Judge Loew.

Wheaton vs. Kane; motion to strike out answer as frivolous denied.

The Bank of North America vs. Raynor; reference ordered.

The Bank of North America vs. Hubbard; reference ordered.

THE FEBRUARY TERM OF THE COURTS.

The February term of the Civil State Courts commence to-morrow. Judge CARDOZO will open the Court of Oyer and Terminer, around which, doubtless, much interest will centre, owing to the anticipated trial of EDWARD S. STOKES, during the term, on an indictment for the murder of Col. FISK. There will be no session of the General Term of the Supreme Court, except on Saturday next, the 10th inst., when argument will be heard in the case of FOSTER, condemned for murder.

The assignments of Judges in the various branches of the other Courts are as follows:

SUPREME COURT.

Chambers—Judge Barnard.

Special Equity Term—Judge Ingraham.

Part I., Trial Term—Judge Van Brunt.

Part II., Trial Term—Judge Brady.

SUPERIOR COURT.

General Term—Chief-Justice Barbour, and Judges McCunn and Curtis.

Special Term—Judge Monell.

Part I.—Judge Freedman.

Part II.—Judge Sedgwick.

COMMON PLEAS.

Chambers—Chief-Justice Daly.

Equity Term—Judge Larremore.

Part I., Trial Term—Judge Joseph F. Daly.

Part II., Trial Term—Judge Robinson.

SURROGATE'S COURT—KINGS COUNTY.

Before Surrogate Veeder.

Wills proved: Sarah M. Ditmas, of the town of Flatbush; George Vollkommer, Rose Keenan and Christian Warmuth, all of the City of Brooklyn.

Letters of administration were granted to the estates of the following-named deceased persons, viz.: Georgiana T. Farleigh, Mary King, Alfred East, George Vollkommer, Ellen Movan, DeWitt C. Northrop, Patrick Brennan, Charles Vogely, Patrick Comerford, Ann J. Lundy, Robert Crooks and Jane Ayres, all of the City of Brooklyn; Willet Bowe, of East Haven, Conn.

Letters of guardianship of the person and estate of James Whitcraft were granted to Mary Ann McGowan; of Frederick C. Van Brunt to Louisa Van Brunt, his mother, all of the City of Brooklyn.

The Tammany Injunction Dissolved.

According to previous adjournment, the counsel on either side appeared before Judge BARRETT, yesterday, in the matter of the Tammany injunction. As already mentioned in the report of the argument which appeared in the TIMES, the decision of Judge BARRETT was withheld until yesterday noon, to allow an opportunity to procure Judge BARNARD's statement as to whether he was a trustee of the Tammany Society or not, the opinion of the Court being that, if he was such trustee, he was incompetent to grant the injunction, and it should therefore be dissolved.

Mr. TRULL, who appeared to sustain the injunction, stated to the Court that, although since the adjournment they had sought an interview with Judge BARNARD, they had been unable to see him, and hence were not prepared to present to the Court the required certificate. He claimed, however, that they were entitled to further time to present testimony in opposition to the affidavit of DOUGLAS TAYLOR, that Judge BARNARD was a trustee, and asked that reasonable time be given for that purpose.

Mr. VANDERPOEL then stated to the Court that some weeks ago he had stated to Mr. TRULL that he had an affidavit, sworn to would consent to the Court, to the effect that Judge BARNARD was a trustee, and would claim that he (Judge BARNARD) was thereby disqualified, and no steps had been taken during that time to procure testimony to contradict the allegation of Judge BARNARD's membership.

Mr. TRULL sought to explain this by stating that he and his associates relied upon their judgment of the law that only a pecuniary interest in the Tammany Society could disqualify Judge BARNARD, and that he did not hold such interest.

Judge BARRETT said if he had known the fact that knowledge of the nature of the affidavit relating to Judge BARNARD's membership of Tammany had been known to opposing counsel, he would not have granted even the day's delay.

A formal order was then drawn up and entered, vacating the order to show cause, and dissolving the injunction.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE LOST CITY.
AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE TO CANVASS FOR THIS WORK JUST PUBLISHED. THE ONLY RELIABLE BOOK PUBLISHED OF THE FIRE.
Chicago as it was; Chicago as it is; a complete history; a book full of thrilling interest and startling incidents; profusely illustrated. Orders filled in the order received. Price, elegantly bound, $2 50; sent post-paid, on receipt of the price. Address
WELLS & CO.,
No. 432 Broome-st., New-York.

Active agents not afraid to work, can make any of these sums weekly, in canvassing for YOUMANS' DICTIONARY OF EVERY-DAY WANTS, containing 20,000 receipts in every department of human effort. For every housekeeper, farmer, trade and profession. For the sick and well. A standard book of permanent value to every wide-awake progressive person. It sells itself. Extra terms. Apply to or address F. M. REED, 139 8th-st., (near Broadway,) New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

LADY HOUSEKEEPER OR COMPANION.—A young Protestant lady desires to give her services in return for a comfortable home and moderate salary to an elderly or invalid lady; is willing and obliging, and a lady by birth and education; unexceptionable references given and required; country preferred. Address M. L. S., Box No. 4,[illegible] Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN WOMAN, a position of trust; would instruct growing children, assist with sewing, embroidery, &c., travel as companion to parties going abroad; would accept a position as housekeeper or any light work not menial; best reference given. Address Mrs. C. H. S., Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

COLORED SERVANTS
Constantly on hand, for every capacity, AT WEST-SIDE AGENCY, No. 153 West 24th-st.
SYDNEY T. JOHNSON, Proprietor.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNDRESS, gentlemen's washing to do at her house; linens of every description done in superior style; prompt, reliable and trustworthy. Call or address No. 119 West 18th-st., near 6th-av., top floor.

COLORED RELIEF.—ROOM NO. 6[illegible] Bible House.—Colored servants furnished from Charleston, Savannah and the South.

A FIRST-CLASS PARISIAN COOK, strongly recommended, desires a place in a large family. Call at No. 128 West 24th-st., room No. 2.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is a plain cook, a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 137 Norfolk-st., of M. Hild.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WIDOW lady of refinement and capability, a position to take charge of a gentleman's house; unexceptionable reference given and required. Address Mrs. H., Box No. 1[illegible] *Times* Office.

MALES.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a man who thoroughly understands his business; can give fifteen years' City reference. Call or address his present employer's stable, 7 West 4[illegible]th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION on a farm; understands farming and the care of horses. Address No. 24 North William-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WELL ACQUAINTED with the detail of the hardware business, in a storeroom a village near the City of New-York. Address with real name and references, BONUS, Post-office, Flushing, Long Island.

COLORED MAN AND WIFE WANTED in a small private family, to act respectively as waiter and cook; references must be first-class. Apply to E. B. MULLER, No. 101 Wall-st.

$375 A MONTH, EXPENSES PAID.—Male or female agents—horse and outfit furnished. Business new; circulars free. Address NOVELTY CO., Saco, Me.

WANTED—IN AN IMPORTING HOUSE, A competent book-keeper; also, an entry clerk. Address Post-office Box No. 4,[illegible].

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON A 3D-AV. CAR, ON FRIDAY EVENING, a WALLET containing about $300 in bank bills; also, twenty-five shares of the New-York Rendering Company's stock, and seven shares of the American Fire Insurance Company's stock, together with notes and other papers, of no value to any one but the owner. The parties who found the same can keep the money, and, by returning the papers to J. S. BROWN, No. 24 Chamber-st., will receive $10 reward.

LOST—ON THURSDAY EVENING, GOING from 37th-st. and 5th-av. to 28th-st. and 3d-av., a Roman gold EAR-RING with three pendants. The finder will be rewarded by leaving the same at the *Times* Publication Office.

LOST—ON THURSDAY AFTERNOON, Feb. 1, a GOLD LOCKET with RUBBER CHAIN. The finder will be rewarded by returning to STILLMAN & CO., No. 40 Front-st.

LOST—FROM A CARRIAGE, AT THE Charity Ball, a brown OVERCOAT labeled "C. A. Smith, Boston;" $10 reward and no questions asked, on its return to ROWES, *Times* Office.

PRINTING.

DO IT!
Get your printing done at S. H. MARTELL'S Steam Printing House, No. 2,2[illegible] 3d-av.
Business cards, $1 per thousand. Billheads, (14-pound paper,) full count, $5 per ream. All other printing in proportion.
TEN CENTS A LINE
for advertising in the LOCAL, the best family paper published up-town.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1872, No. 184 WILLIAM-ST.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of LAWRENCE & COHEN is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party will sign the name of the firm in liquidation.
JOHN M. LAWRENCE,
SOLOMON L. COHEN.

Referring to the above, the undersigned beg respectfully to inform the trade that their manufactures will be supplied at the above address by "The New-York Consolidated Card Company."
LAWRENCE & COHEN,
SAMUEL HART & CO.,
JOHN J. LEVY.

AUCTION SALES.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, NO. 237 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1872.

AUCTION NOTICE.—WILLIAM KENNELLY will sell at public auction on FRIDAY, Feb. 9, 1872, commencing at 10½ o'clock A. M., in the Corporation Yard, foot of Gansevoort-st., North River, a quantity of flagging, iron, second-hand carts and wagons; and upon the conclusion of the sale, similar articles will be sold at the Corporation Yard, foot of Rivington-st., East River. By order of
GEO. M. VAN NORT,
Commissioner of Public Works.

COAL.

BEST LEHIGH AND LOCUST MOUNTAIN Coal.—Stove, $6 50; egg and furnace, $6; nut, $5 50, screened and delivered. Orders by post filled promptly.
THOS. STOKES,
Corner 22d-st. and 10th-av.

MARBLE MANTELS.

S. KLABER & CO., NO. 2[illegible] WEST 18TH-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.—Marble and marbleized mantels, monuments, headstones; best varieties; cheapest in the City; send for designs.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank-books made to any pattern.

PERSONAL.

MR. HORACE HAWES WILL PLEASE send his address to Mr. BECK, No. 720 East 11th-st., between Avenue C and D. R. HULTZE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOKER'S BITTERS! BOKER'S BITTERS!
Nobody should be without a bottle of "BOKER'S BITTERS,"
Since an experience of more than forty-five years has proved them to be by far the best and most efficacious Stomach Bitters, as well as a very agreeable and pleasant cordial. Beware of counterfeits, and buy only of respectable houses. L. FUNKE, Jr., Sole Agent, No. 66 Liberty-st., New-York. Post-office Box No. 1,0[illegible].

STAMMERING.—NEW-YORK STAMMERING Institute, No. 1 Irving-place, Profs. MANN & COLVIN. No pay until cured. Send for prospectus. References. See Sunday *Herald*.

WOOD MOULDINGS OF EVERY description; the cheapest and largest stock in the City can be had at the Builders' Depot, No. 2[illegible] [illegible]-av., corner of [illegible]-st. J. A. MASON, Supt.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST., NEW-YORK.

India Camels' Hair
SHAWLS,
DIRECT FROM CALCUTTA.
THREE ADDITIONAL CASES will be opened on MONDAY MORNING, Feb. 5,
VARYING IN PRICE FROM $500 TO $2,500.
ALSO,
A FULL ASSORTMENT FROM $125 TO $250.
The best bargains ever offered in this market.

HOUSE FURNISHING.
FAMILY and HOUSEHOLD LINENS, TABLE DAMASKS and NAPKINS (in suits) TOWELS and TOWELINGS of all descriptions.
WHITE GOODS in all the POPULAR MAKES.
BLANKETS and FLANNELS of all makes.
WHITE PIQUES, plain and embroidered.
ALL AT VERY LOW PRICES.

Ladies' and Children's
Outfitting Department.
Just received, a fine assortment of FRENCH EMBROIDERED CHEMISES, NIGHT DRESSES, CAMISOLES, DRAWERS, &c.
FRENCH EMBROIDERED PIQUE DRESSES FOR CHILDREN.
LADIES' SATIN AND JEAN IMPORTED CORSETS.
Together with an elegant stock of every description of Under-garments for
LADIES AND MISSES.
Outfits for infants, ready made and to order.

Embroideries, Trimmings, &c.
A large assortment of Hamburg Edgings and Insertings. (All widths.)
Double Linen Chemise Bands, AT VERY LOW PRICES.
Linen Embroidered Chemise Yokes, BELOW IMPORTATION PRICES.
2,000 Needle-Work Night-Dress Sets.
35,000 Muslin Embroidered Bands, AT HALF PRICE.
Also, a splendid line of Swiss and Cambric Flouncings, Ruffings, Puffings, &c.
Cambric Fluttings, from $1 to $1 30 per Piece of 10 Yards.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, FEB. 5,
A FULL LINE OF STRIPED SILKS, ALL COLORS, $1 12½ and $1 25.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
OFFER A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF PLAIN COLORED GROS GRAIN SILKS,
$1 50 and $1 75.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED THE FINEST ASSORTMENT OF EVENING SILKS EVER OFFERED IN THIS MARKET, IN NEW AND DELICATE TINTS, FOR BALL AND PARTY COSTUMES.
ALSO, A SUPERB LINE OF RICH HEAVY WHITE CORDED SILKS, FROM $4 UPWARD, IMPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR BRIDAL DRESSES.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM AUCTION
REAL POINT LACE SHAWLS, $[illegible] TO $1,000; WORTH $[illegible] TO $1,[illegible].
POINT APPLIQUE SHAWLS, $[illegible] TO $[illegible]; WORTH $[illegible] TO $[illegible].
POINT APPLIQUE FLOUNCES, $[illegible] PER YARD TO $[illegible]; WORTH $[illegible] TO $[illegible].
REAL POINT FLOUNCES, $[illegible] TO $12 PER YARD; WORTH $[illegible] TO $[illegible].
REAL CHANTILLY SACQUES, $[illegible] TO $[illegible]; WORTH $[illegible] to $[illegible].

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
OFFER GREAT BARGAINS IN THEIR LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.
LADIES' TUCKED YOKE NIGHT-DRESSES, $1 50.
LADIES' TUCKED YOKE CHEMISES, $1.
LADIES' TUCKED DRAWERS TO MATCH, 75c.
LADIES' TUCKED SKIRTS, $1.
LADIES' TUCKED AND PUFFED BREAKFAST SACQUES, $1.
LADIES' CASHMERE MORNING ROBES, $[illegible].
LADIES' FRENCH WOVEN CORSETS, [illegible]c. UPWARD.
LADIES' PANIERS IN ALL THE NEW STYLES.
LADIES' CLOTH SACQUES, REDUCED TO $[illegible].
LADIES' WALKING SUITS IN SILKS, SATINE, ALPACA, &c.,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
DINNER, RECEPTION, AND BALL DRESSES MADE TO ORDER.

BARGAINS.
Union Adams & Co.,
NO. 637 BROADWAY,
WILL OFFER DURING THIS WEEK:
CLOTH GLOVES, LINED GLOVES,
WARM UNDER-SHIRTS and DRAWERS,
SHIRTS, COLLARS, CUFFS,
DRESSING HABITS, SMOKING JACKETS,
WITH A LARGE VARIETY OF FANCY GOODS AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

AT JACKSON'S
MOURNING STORE,
CORNER BROADWAY AND WAVERLEY-PLACE,
CLOSING OUT
THE ENTIRE WINTER STOCK AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.
BLACK SILKS and ALPACAS,
MUCH BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION.
65 cent CRAPE CLOTH FOR 50 cents.

A. T. Stewart & Co.
Are offering
Extraordinary Bargains
in all the various departments of their
Retail Establishment,
in order to reduce stock previous to the closing of their
SEMI-ANNUAL INVENTORY.
Please call and examine.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

CANTON CRAPE—PINEAPPLE DRESSES, Pongees, wash Silks, Seersuckers, laquered articles, china, &c., embracing goods not to be found elsewhere, at FOUNTAIN'S India Store, Broadway and 12th-st., opposite Wallack's, upstairs.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE FILLE FRANÇAISE DÉSIRE une place pour faire les robes; comprend les machines; préfère dans un hôtel; bonne référence. Appelez pour deux jours Gramercy Park House; office [illegible].

ENSEIGNEMENT EN FRANÇAIS ET EN allemand, 5th-av. Address Prof. E. T., Box No. 1[illegible] *Times* Office.

DRY GOODS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.
Will open on MONDAY, Feb. 5, another large invoice
Real Camel's Hair
Long and Square Shawls,
Purchased at the late LONDON AUCTION SALE
At unusually low prices.
They are therefore enabled to offer a
Handsome Filled Shawl,
(LARGE SIZE,) AT THE EXTREMELY LOW PRICES OF
$125 AND $150 AND UPWARD,
ABOUT ONE-HALF OLD PRICES.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

INSTRUCTION.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,
NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)
MR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
NO. 252 MADISON-AV.
School hours, 8½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

"AMONG THOSE WHO TEACH THE art of penmanship, OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH is the recognized head of the profession."—*Home Journal.* A good hand-writing taught in ten private lessons; ladies at hours suiting their convenience. Book-keeping day and evening. Apply at No. 30 East 14th-st. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE, Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857. Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

WINCHESTER, CONN.—SELECT BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT FOR BOYS.—Special attention to business branches and modern languages; the Principal, a graduate of a distinguished Scottish university, has had eminent success in preparing for the best universities; no safer or healthier place; abundant New-York references; twelfth year; for twenty boys. Address PRINCIPAL.

BURLINGTON COLLEGE, BURLINGTON, N. J.—Right Rev. W. H. ODENHEIMER, D. D., President; Rev. C. T. KELLOGG, M. A., Rector. Next term opens Feb. 5, 1872. For information as to terms for admission to the Preparatory Department, address the Rector, at Burlington, N. J.

MESDEMOISELLES CHARBONNIER'S French Protestant boarding and day school for young ladies, formerly the Pension Nieman-Allemayer of Paris. NO. 36 EAST 37TH-ST. French classes for ladies three times a week.

PAINE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, NO. 62 Bowery. Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Grammar, Spelling, Languages, privately taught day and evening; 24 Writing Lessons $2 50. Ladies taught Book-keeping and Correspondence.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 20. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

MME. da SILVA AND MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S (late Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English and French boarding and day school for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York. Winter term commences Feb. 5.

PROF. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., will open his English, Classical, Mathematical, French and German School for boys Sept. 18, No. 859 6th-av. Circulars and conference at rooms.

MISS EDMOND'S KINDERGARTEN School; also English and French Boarding and Day School for misses and children. No. 105 East 28th-st. Winter term commences Feb. 6.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 1[illegible] 4th-av., next to Clarendon Hotel. For particulars and prospectus apply to H. SCHROEDER, Director.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—The Spring session opens Feb. 1[illegible]. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

THE MISSES HUBBARD'S SCHOOL, No. 30 East 28th-st. Winter session commences Feb. 1.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y.—Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

FOR BOYS—SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES AT Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the EXTENSION OF LAFAYETTE-PLACE, southerly from Great Jones-street to Elm-street, in the City of New-York.—We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit: First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment in the above-entitled matter, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified according to law, to Walter Roche, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 82 Nassau-street, (Room No. 24,) in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March, 1872. Second—That the abstract of our said estimate and assessment, together with the maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report herein have been deposited in the office of the Department of Public Works in the City of New-York, there to remain until the 4th day of April, 1872. Third—That the area embraced by the assessment aforesaid is as follows: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land situate, lying and being in said City, bounded by, included and contained within the limits hereinafter described, to wit: Commencing at a point on the southerly side of Howard-street, distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Broadway, and running thence northerly, and on a line running parallel to Broadway, to a distant one hundred feet westerly therefrom, to a point on said line, distant one hundred feet southerly from the southerly side of Broome-street; thence westerly on a line running parallel to Broome-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Mercer-street; thence northerly, on a line running parallel to Mercer street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet southerly from the southerly side of Houston-street; thence westerly, on a line running parallel to Houston-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Wooster-street; thence northerly, on a line running parallel to Wooster-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet southerly from the southerly side of Fourth-street; thence westerly, on a line running parallel to Fourth-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of South Fifth-avenue, formerly Laurens-street; thence north-westerly, on a line running parallel to said South Fifth-avenue, to the southerly side of Waverley-place; thence northerly, on a line running parallel to Fifth-avenue, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet northerly from the northerly side of Seventeenth-street; thence easterly, on a line running parallel to Seventeenth-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet easterly from the easterly side of Third-avenue; thence southerly, and parallel to Third-avenue, to the southerly side of Fifth-street; thence south-easterly, on a line running parallel to the Bowery, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet southerly from the southern side of Canal-street; thence westerly, parallel to Canal-street, to the centre line of Baxter-street; thence northerly, along Baxter-street, to the southerly side of Canal-street; thence north-westerly, on a line running parallel to New Canal-street, to a point on said line, distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Elm-street; thence northerly, on a line parallel to Elm-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet southerly from the southerly side of Howard-street; thence westerly, on a line parallel to Howard-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Broadway, and thence northerly, parallel to Broadway, to the point or place of beginning. Fourth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term thereof, to be held at the Chambers thereof, in the new Court-house, in the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 22d day of April, 1872, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.—Dated New-York, Jan. 25, 1872.
WALTER ROCHE,
GRATZ NATHAN,
WILLIAM STUART,
Commissioners.

LEGAL NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO A DECREE OF THE High Court of Chancery made in a cause, HUNTER against HAWKSWORTH, 1871, H. No. 247, the creditors of JOHN WILSON HAWKSWORTH, late of Sheffield, in the County of York, merchant, who died in or about the 20 day of October, 1870, are on or before the 15th day of March, 1872, to send by post prepaid, to Mr. Graves Walker, of No. 11 Staniforth Buildings, Strand, in the County of Middlesex, the solicitor of Thomas Buxton Hawksworth, the executor of the estate and effects of the said John Wilson Hawksworth, their christian and surnames, addresses and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them; or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said decree. Every creditor holding any security is to produce the same before the Vice-Chancellor, Sir Richard Malins, at his Chambers, situate No. 3 Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, on TUESDAY, the 16th day of April, 1872, at 12 o'clock at noon, being the time appointed for adjudicating on the claims.—Dated this 14th day of January, 1872.
H. PRITCHARD, Chief Clerk.
SINGLETON & TATTERSHALL, No. 1 Great James-st., W. C., Agents for Herbert Bramley, Sheffield, England, Plaintiff's Solicitor.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of separate estate, JAMES D. SPARKMAN, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—This is to give notice, that the second general meeting of the separate creditors of said bankrupt will be held at No. 44 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on the 15th day of February, 1872, at 12 o'clock M., before John Fitch, Esq., Register, pursuant to an order made by said Register, for the purposes named in the twenty-seventh section of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867.—Dated, New-York, Jan. 27, 1872.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, &c.,
No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

FINANCIAL.

8 PER CENT. GOLD.

Interest Payable Quarterly.

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

9 1-2 PER CENT. UPON THE INVESTMENT.

SIXTY PER CENT. MORE INCOME THAN UPON GOVERNMENT BONDS.

AND AN UNDOUBTED SECURITY.

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS, COUPON AND REGISTERED.

ISSUE LIMITED TO $16,000 PER MILE.

The following is a brief summary of the advantages offered to investors in the First Mortgage Bonds of the

LOGANSPORT, CRAWFORDSVILLE & SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY,

A road in Western Indiana, extending from Logansport to Rockville, a distance of ninety-two miles:

Two conditions are essential to a good investment—safety and profit.

The paramount consideration on the part of any one having money to invest should be the safety of the proposed investment.

The security on which these bonds are based consists of the very valuable franchises of the Company—a new and well-built railroad, of which the greater part is already in actual operation; suitable real estate in the growing cities on the line of the road, with substantial freight and passenger depots and other buildings, and a full equipment of complete passenger and freight trains.

The total amount of bonds issued is limited to $1,500,000, (being but $16,000 per mile,) constituting the first and only lien upon the entire property of the Company, and being but a small proportion of the intrinsic worth of the property mortgaged.

The location of the Logansport, Crawfordsville and South-western Railway is singularly fortunate for securing to it a large business. The road passes through a thickly populated and rich agricultural portion of Indiana, at present without railroad facilities, where abundant surplus products seeking Northern and Eastern markets, a large local passenger traffic, and connections with at least ten different railroads which supply both through and way freight, should amply provide for the prompt payment of interest on its bonds, and certainly insure its success.

The transportation of flour, grain, staves, lumber, and live stock, must yield a large revenue. An important business will also be done in carrying building-stone from extensive quarries opened on the line of the road. A special demand for this stone arises from the fact that it is fire-proof, and not surpassed by any in respect to beauty and durability.

To all this there is to be added the heavy coal traffic, mainly with reference to which this road was projected, that must arise from penetrating for twelve miles the celebrated Block Coal field. This business alone should provide sufficient revenue for the entire interest on the bonded debt, and its payment may thus be considered doubly secured.

The road passes centrally through five of the wealthiest counties in the State, in each case through the county seat. Statistics show that "every railroad constructed adds five times its value to the property of the country." With the growth of these communities the traffic of the Logansport, Crawfordsville and South-western Railway will keep pace. Thus the safety of an investment in its securities will be day by day increasing, and they must continually advance in value.

Next in importance to the safety of the investment is its remuneration to the investor.

The securities of this Road were selected by us to be offered to our friends and investors generally, after a careful examination of many different railway enterprises, upon a conviction that the bonds of the Logansport, Crawfordsville and South-western Railway offer at once the utmost security, and the most liberal returns consistent with such safety.

These bonds are coupon and registered; bearing interest in gold, at eight per cent. per annum, free of Government tax, payable quarterly in New-York. A sinking fund is provided for the ultimate payment of the principal.

At the present rate of Government securities, none of them pay the investor 6 per cent., and some less than 5 per cent. per annum, upon the cost of investment. The bonds of the Logansport, Crawfordsville and South-western Railway, at their present offering price, pay almost twice as much interest to the investors as those of the United States.

For the present we offer these bonds at 95 and accrued interest in currency, or will exchange them for United States bonds or other marketable securities at the rates of the day; reserving the right to advance the price at any time without further notice.

Further and full particulars, with pamphlets, maps, &c., furnished by us upon personal or written application.

JONES & SCHUYLER, NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE COMPANY.

FIRST-CLASS CITY AND COUNTY BONDS, PAYING FROM 10 TO 13 PER CENT., FREE OF ALL TAXES. INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK. CHOICE SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER BELOW PAR.

CASH VALUATION OF PROPERTY $76,058,601

WHOLE INDEBTEDNESS, (LIMITED) ONLY 2,635,000

ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF FIRST MORTGAGE 7 AND 8 PER CENT. RAILROAD BONDS, INSURANCE, BANK, GASLIGHT, AND CITY RAILROAD STOCKS, INCLUDING OTHER SECURITIES PAYING FROM 10 TO 20 PER CENT., FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES. FOR SALE BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, BANKER, STOCK-BROKER AND AUCTIONEER, NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS, AND ALWAYS KEPT ON HAND.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO., BANKERS, NO. 14 WALL-ST., ANDREWS & CO., PARIS.

Sterling Exchange and Travelers' and Commercial Credits on UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Franc do. on Paris House.

Bonds, Stocks and Gold bought and sold on commission.

Loans negotiated. Deposits received at interest.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 40 [illegible]-ST., BOSTON, Feb. 1, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received until noon, THURSDAY, 15th February, 1872, for the sale of twenty thousand dollars of the Land Bonds of said Company to the undersigned Trustees, in accordance with the indenture of mortgage of Nov. 1, 1870. The bids will be opened at the office of the Company, in Boston, at 12 M., on the 15th February, and the accepted bids declared.

THOS. NICKERSON, GEO. C. LORD, O. W. PEABODY, Trustees.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIRTEEN directors of the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company will be held at the depot, [illegible], on Tuesday, Feb. 13, 1872, from 12 to 1 P. M. HENRY S. MOORE, Secretary.

REDEMPTION OF BONDS OF THE HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY—EXTENSION OF TIME.—Sealed proposals for the sale of Bonds to the two sinking funds will be received until March 1, 1872. [illegible] SHEPHERD KNAPP, WM. WALTER PHELPS, Trustees. Dec. 1, 1871. [illegible]-place, New-York City.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & COMPANY, No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. [illegible], 1872.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors will be held at the office of the Company, No. 84 Broadway, New-York, on the [illegible] day of February next. Polls open from [illegible]. The transfer-books will be closed [illegible]. By order of the Board, THEO. F. WOOD, Secretary.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

Howes & Macy, Bankers, NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Offer the same facilities to Depositors as Incorporated Banks, and allow Interest on daily Balances at the rate of Four per Cent.

Collections made on any point at current rates, with immediate returns.

Special attention paid to choice Stock, Bonds, &c., &c., for Investors.

BANKING HOUSE OF Saunders, Hardenbergh & King, NOS. 113 and 114 BROADWAY.

FEB. 1, 1872.

ALVIN SAUNDERS, (Ex-Governor Nebraska,) President State Bank, Nebraska.

JOHN A. HARDENBERGH.

RICHARD W. KING, Member of New-York Stock Exchange.

WE HAVE FORMED A COPARTNERSHIP under above style, for the purpose of transacting a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

LOANS NEGOTIATED and ADVANCES MADE.

GOVERNMENT, STATE, CITY, COUNTY, and RAILROAD BONDS, STOCKS, and GOLD, bought and sold on commission.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, subject to Sight Drafts.

COLLECTIONS MADE IN ANY PART OF THE UNITED STATES OR CANADA.

STUYVESANT BANK.

A meeting of the depositors and creditors of the Stuyvesant Bank will be held at the Bank building, No. 744 Broadway, on MONDAY, Feb. 5, 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of protesting against the said bank being placed in bankruptcy. The attendance of depositors is earnestly requested.

ED. MILLER, JOHN A. DOUGEN, S. T. GORDON, Committee.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

INDIANAPOLIS, CINCINNATI AND LAFAYETTE RAILROAD COMPANY—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—A majority of the stockholders having signed the agreement of the 4th January inst., the undersigned have assumed the trust conferred upon them. They now give notice that the privilege of signing the agreement referred to for the reorganization of the Company and the protection of the interests of the parties thereto, will terminate in thirty days from the date hereof. Lists may be found and further information obtained at the offices of either of the Trustees.

JOHN S. KENNEDY, No. 41 Cedar-st., New-York.

JOSEPH S. FAY, No. 12 Exchange-st., Boston.

JOSEPH C. BUTLER, Cincinnati, Ohio.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1872.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A FIRST mortgage of $10,000 to $200,000 on New-York City or Brooklyn improved property. Principals address TRUSTEE, Box No. 150 Times Office.

A PARTY WANTED WITH $40,000 to invest in an article, on which a large profit will be guaranteed in a short time. Address E. J. V., Post-office Box No. 4,032.

DIVIDENDS.

THE ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, No. 7 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1872.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after [illegible] of February next. The transfer-book will be closed from [illegible] inclusive. A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, Jan. [illegible], 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., FREE of taxes, has this day been declared, payable on TUESDAY, Feb. 6, proximo, till which date the transfer-books are closed. H. W. FORD, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, Nos. 644 and 646 Broadway, New-York. EDWIN J. BROWN, President. Jan. 1, 1872.

TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT.

[illegible]

SIX-PENNY SAVINGS BANK. STATEMENT OF JAN. 1, 1872.

[illegible]

GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 58TH-ST. AND 3D-AV.

Total assets Jan. 1, 1872 .... [illegible]

Amount due depositors Jan. 1, 1872 .... [illegible]

Interest credited depositors, Jan. 1, 1872 .... [illegible]

Surplus on Jan. 1, 1872 .... [illegible]

Interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum will be paid on all deposits from the first of each and every month.

CHRISTIAN SCHWARTZ, President.

CHARLES SCHAEFFER, Secretary and Treasurer.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.

SIX-PENNY SAVINGS BANK, ASTOR-PLACE, NEW-YORK.

The thirty-seventh semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, will be credited to depositors as principal, and the same will be entitled to interest thereon after Feb. 1. WM. MILES, President. J. S. SLOAN, Secretary.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET, FURNISHED—THE RESIDENCE of the undersigned, at Stamford, Conn. [illegible] GEO. A. HOYT, office Pennsylvania Coal Company, No. 111 Broadway.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A SMALL COTTAGE, pleasantly situated on Hackensack Turnpike and River, [illegible] hours from New-York via Hackensack or Northern Railroad; good barn, ice-houses, &c., also dock and boat-house. Apply to Mrs. HANFELD, No. 307 East Broadway, from 4 to 6 P. M.

TO LET—FROM THE FIRST OF MAY next, on the banks of the Hudson, [illegible], a dwelling-house, with barn and stable, and plenty of land for a garden; a pleasant suburban residence near the grand Boulevard. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON, HAMILTON PARK.—To rent, three brick villas, furnished and unfurnished; gas, water, lawns, shade-trees, &c.; near ferry. Apply to HAMILTON & CO., No. [illegible] Front-st.

TO LET—NO. [illegible] WEST [illegible]-ST., THREE-story basement and attic brown-stone front; will be rented furnished or unfurnished. Apply to A. C. KINGSLAND & SONS, No. [illegible] Broad-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FIFTH-AV., NEAR 42D-ST.—A SUPERB, extra size, [illegible], four-story high-stoop brown-stone mansion, of an elegant and entirely new style of internal design, finished with exquisite taste, and furnished in a most sumptuous and recherché style. For sale reasonably. Furnished or unfurnished.

PARK-AVENUE.—A most desirable, elegant and well-located three-story and French-roof double mansion, 30x55, and extension, lot 100 feet. Price reasonable.

MADISON-AVENUE.—A full-size and extra well-finished four-story high-stoop brown-stone residence for sale at $50,000.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE—Near 40th-st., on the preferable side, a medium size, most conveniently arranged, well-built, four-story high-stoop brown-stone residence, with all improvements, finished in hard wood, tiled hall, &c. Price very low, $33,000.

Columbia leasehold dwellings, convenient to 5th-av., of large, small and medium size, 49th-st. to 51st-st.

WEST FORTY-FIFTH-STREET—Between 5th and 6th avs., suitable and particularly adapted for a physician or dentist. A medium size three-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling with an extension. Price low. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 90 Broadway, corner Wall-st. Offer their services in all matters pertaining to buying, selling, leasing, renting and appraising real estate, also in the management of estates. Entire charge taken of houses, stores, &c. The attention of owners going abroad for a period of time is particularly called to this last branch of the business. Refer by permission to Messrs. BROWN BROS. & CO., WM. H. BEEBE, Esq.

THE OWNERS OF THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE HOUSES ARE DESIROUS OF SELLING, AND WE WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION OF PURCHASERS TO THEM PARTICULARLY:

No. 38 West 9th-st., 4 stories, 25x60.
No. 62 East 1[illegible]th-st., 4 stories, 20x60, with extension.
No. 40 East 12th-st., extra deep.
[illegible]
No. 115 East 24th-st., with dining-room extension.
No. 56 West 38th-st., 20.10x56, 4 stories.
No. 43 East 41st-st., medium-sized.
No. 42 West 47th-st., first-class, full-sized.
No. 60 West 52d-st., 25x55, 4 stories.
No. 150 East 58th-st., medium-sized.
No. 127 East 60th-st., 20x50, brown stone.

Further particulars of E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., and No. 25 East 17th-st., Union-square.

WARD & OGDEN, UNION-SQUARE, Are preparing their usual Spring list of furnished and unfurnished houses to let. Parties desirous of a responsible tenant will please leave with them a complete description of their premises. N. B.—No charge unless a satisfactory tenant is found. OFFICE, BROADWAY, CORNER 17TH-ST.

A FIRST-CLASS TENEMENT-HOUSE AND LOT—West 46th-st., 25x98x100, four stories, water, gas and gas-fixtures throughout; hard-wood finish through the whole house; price $17,500; a good investment. Also, a number of others. SMITH & MEAD, No. 429 5th-av.

FOR SALE—A LARGE HANDSOME RESIDENCE on Stuyvesant-square, built on two lots, 51.6 feet wide by 130 feet deep, with all modern improvements, suitable for a Club-house or Hotel, with considerable room for building additions, the rear being open to the houses in the 1st-av. For particulars address a line to E. H., at this office, Box No. 142.

CORNER ON 5TH-AV.—I WILL SELL my house, near the entrance to the Park, double parlors, dining-room and library on first-floor; four stories, extra wide; lot full depth, with $20,000 worth of furniture, to a prompt cash buyer at an immense sacrifice. Address MILTON, Box No. 11 Uptown advertising-office, No. 543 West 32d-st.

OWNERS HAVING HOUSES IN FIRST-class central locations, and desiring to sell or rent to responsible parties, will find it to their advantage to place their property upon our books. We have now applications for moderate-priced houses, below the Park. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 90 Broadway, corner Wall-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND THREE LOTS OF ground in 124th-st., near Mount Morris Park, will be sold at a bargain. HOFFMAN, COBURN & CO., NO. 602 6TH-AV.

FOR SALE CHEAP—FIFTY-TWO FULL lots in Carmansville, suitable for a public institution; terms easy. HOFFMAN, COBURN & CO., NO. 602 6TH-AV.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE IN EAST 67TH-ST., near Central Park, four-story brown stone; parlors finished in rosewood and black-walnut; house first-class in every respect; 25x60x100. HOFFMAN, COBURN & CO., NO. 602 6TH-AV.

HOUSES FOR SALE, FURNISHED or unfurnished, on 5TH AND MADISON AVS., FOR FROM $50,000 to $300,000. SLADE & STAFFORD, No. 22 Union-square.

ADJOINING 5TH-AV.—77TH-ST., FOUR cheap lots, and 20x60 feet, 54th-st., near 5th-av., for sale exceedingly low; also, 80th-st., between 5th and Madison avs., a desirable building lot for sale reasonably. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FIFTH-AV., BELOW THE PARK,—an elegant brown-stone house, four story, high stoop, double and 35 feet extension; also an extra wide corner house above 40th-st., with or without stable, for sale at a bargain. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

CHOICE PROPERTY FOR SALE or to let in first-class locations. GRISWOLD & MURRY, No. 744 Broadway, Astor-place.

BREWERS.—TWENTY-TWO LOTS, LARGE brick stable, three-story brick dwelling, rock in the rear all faced for vaults, for sale at a reasonable price and on easy terms; location near 3d-av. Iron bridge; several large breweries in the immediate vicinity. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

FIFTH-AV., CORNER 50TH-ST., 100 [illegible] feet, for sale; also, 5th-av., adjoining 50th-st., entrance to Park, 100x125 feet; also, several small parcels on and near 5th and Madison avs. Bargains. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FORTY-SEVENTH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs., a very nice three-story high-stoop brown-stone house, perfect order; others desirably located, $18,000 to $60,000 and upward. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

MURRAY HILL.—FOR SALE—A MAGnificent four-story high-stoop brown-stone house on 38th-st., near 5th-av.; new carpets and mirrors; the house is in first-class order. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 35 Pine-st.

A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP BROWN-stone house and lot, West 54th-st., 18.9 by 52 by 100 feet; this is one of the cheapest houses for the money up-town; price $21,500, half cash. Also, a number of others. SMITH & MEAD, No. 429 5th-av.

PHYSICIANS.—NEAR 5TH-AV. AND ON Murray Hill, for sale, a most superior English basement house; location and desirability for a doctor cannot be surpassed. Permits from F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP, A FIRST-CLASS full-sized four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 54th-st., near 5th-av.; do. on 54th, 53d, 52d, 50th, 49th, 38th, 34th and 38th sts., near 5th-av. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

OWNERS OF HOUSES DESIRING TO sell or rent will find it to their advantage to leave particulars of their property with me, as I have many calls for houses. ROBERT T. MEEKS, Real Estate Broker, No. 30 Cedar-st.

LOTS ON 5TH-AV., FRONTING CENTRAL Park; also, on Madison, Lexington and 4th avs., and on the adjacent streets, for sale in plots and single lots at lowest prices. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 35 Pine-st.

A VERY COMPLETE HOUSE NEWLY frescoed and painted throughout, fully and handsomely furnished, located in Lexington-av., near 53d-st., for sale or to let at reasonable figures; three-story brown-stone, 20x50. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—A THREE-story and basement house on East 59th-st.; also a three-story and basement cottage, price $8,500. Inquire at No. 436 East 79th-st., or to CRAWFORD, No. 966 3d-av.

THIRTEEN HOUSES IN 43D-ST., NORTH side, east of 3d-av.; all rented at good figures, for sale either together or separately. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A LARGE BROWN-STONE house, on Madison-av., below 34th-st.; will take a small house in New-York or Brooklyn in part payment. HOLMES BROTHERS, No. 46 East 23d-st.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY ENGLISH-basement brown-stone house, on 34th-st., near 7th-av.; price $22,000. HOLMES BROTHERS, No. 46 East 23d-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY HOUSE IN Lexington-av., near 38th-st., in complete order, and elegantly frescoed throughout; price $32,000. HOLMES BROTHERS, No. 46 East 23d-st.

EAST 116TH-ST., NEAR 3D-AV.—House and lot for sale; two-story and basement house, containing all conveniences, with gas fixtures, $8,500. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

FIFTH-AV., BETWEEN WASHINGTON-SQUARE and 14th-st., and near a hotel, a full-sized house for sale. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

OWNERS OF HOUSES AND VACANT lots, desiring to sell or let, will have their business promptly attended to by calling on or sending full particulars to ISAAC HONIG, No. 35 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS ON 49TH-ST., JUST west of Plaza, commanding a fine view of the entire Park. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

A FREE REGISTER, WITH PARTICULARS of 2,000 houses and building lots, for sale and to let, containing City map, &c., &c. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FORTY-SIXTH-ST., NEAR LEXINGTON-av., a very cosy well-arranged house in good order; $20,000. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

GRAMERCY PARK—A VERY LARGE house upon the north side of the square for sale. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

$1,400.—A WELL-LOCATED house on Lexington-av. to let for this price. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

A FURNISHED HOUSE IN 9TH-ST., near 5th-av., for sale or to let. Apply to F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

SEVENTIETH-ST., NEAR LEXINGTON-AV.; a comfortable house, 20x[illegible], only $[illegible]. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

IMPORTANT. WARD & OGDEN, REAL ESTATE BROKERS, Are now offering for sale, at reduced valuations, dwelling houses, desirably situated, from $8,000 to $300,000, on accommodating terms. BROADWAY, CORNER 17TH-ST.

ON MURRAY HILL.—BROWN-STONE four-story high-stoop house, furnished or unfurnished, in thorough order, $50,000; a tastefully newly-finished brown-stone high-stoop, between 5th and 6th avs., $40,000; between 5th and Madison avs., an extra wide and deep four-story brown-stone high-stoop house, dining-room on first floor, bay windows, and completely furnished; at a bargain. SLADE & STAFFORD, No. 22 Union-square.

A HOUSE, NO. 107 EAST 60TH-ST., between 4th and Lexington avs., first-class, finished in hardwood; hall and stairway wainscoted in marble size; 20x[illegible]x100; will be sold cheap and on reasonable terms. Apply to GEO. R. SIMONSON, No. 1,269 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—NO. 6 EAST 41ST-ST., FIRST-class brown-stone house, 16.8x60x98, 4 stories and Mansard roof, with all modern improvements. Price and terms moderate. To be sold with or without furniture. GRISWOLD & MURRY, No. 744 Broadway, Astor-place.

FOR SALE—NO. 19 EAST 64TH-ST., FIRST-class brown-stone house, 20x50x100, three stories and Mansard roof, with all modern improvements. Price reasonable and terms very easy. GRISWOLD & MURRY, No. 744 Broadway, Astor-place.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY ON 23D-ST. and 24th-st., for sale and to lease for business purposes; four lots on 72d-st., west of Boulevard, for sale cheap. Office hours, 9 to 11 and 3 to 6. Inquire of C. H. TODD, No. 33 East 23d-st.

A.—HEAD-QUARTERS FOR FURnished and unfurnished houses to let, in first-class situations for private or boarding occupancy. WARD & OGDEN, BROADWAY, CORNER 17TH-ST.

FOR SALE—ON 5TH-AV., ABOVE 125TH-st., a fine house and two lots of ground; terms easy. HOFFMAN, COBURN & CO., NO. 602 6TH-AV.

HOUSE AND LOT ON BROADWAY, FOR Sale. Apply on the premises, No. 1,371, between 37th and 38th sts.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

$5,000 CASH, BALANCE ON MORTGAGE.—For sale—Two of the finest brown-stone houses in Brooklyn, E. D., situated on Bedford-av., (Nos. 172 and 174,) between Hewes and Penn sts. They are entirely new and contain every improvement that long experience could suggest; laundry, water, gas, closets in every room, &c.; ready for immediate occupation. Apply at No. 206 Canal-st.; will be shown by person on premises.

$19,000.—MAGNIFICENT BROWN-stone residence in one of the best localities in Brooklyn. The property of a lady whose illness will not permit of house-keeping; rich furniture, mirrors, &c., made to order, will be sold at half their cost. Terms will be made satisfactory. Only principals address OWNER, Box No. 118 Times Office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-TWO CHOICE LOTS, situate on the BOULEVARD, BROADWAY, 10TH AND 12TH AVS., LAWRENCE, MANHATTAN, 126TH, 127TH, 128TH, 129TH, 54TH AND 55TH STS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction ON TUESDAY, FEB. 13, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

By order of Henry F. Spaulding and Jeremiah Devlin, Esqs., executors of Daniel Devlin, deceased:

BOULEVARD—Twenty-three lots, east side of Boulevard, between 126th and 128th sts.

BOULEVARD—Sixteen lots, west side of Boulevard, between 126th and 128th sts.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SIXTH-STREET—Four lots, north side, 100 feet west of Boulevard.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET—Sixty-one lots on 137th-st., between the Boulevard and 12th-av.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-EIGHTH-STREET—Twenty-three lots, south side, between the Boulevard and 12th-av.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-NINTH-STREET—Two lots, south side, extending through to 138th-st., 300 feet west of Boulevard.

TWELFTH-AVENUE—Ten lots, east side, between 136th and 138th sts.

TWELFTH-AVENUE—Fifteen lots on west side of 12th-av., between 137th and 138th sts., extending to bulkhead line.

TENTH-AVENUE—Eleven lots on west side of 10th-av., between 137th and 139th sts.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-EIGHTH AND ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-NINTH STREETS—Nine lots and gores on 138th and 139th sts., 100 feet west of 10th-av.

Eleven lots, with hotel building thereon, bounded by Broadway, Boulevard, Manhattan and Lawrence sts.

FIFTY-FOURTH-STREET—Two lots, north side, 250 feet east of 7th-av.

FIFTY-FIFTH-STREET—Three lots, south side 55th-st., 475 feet east of 7th-av.

The will of the late Daniel Devlin directs that his real estate shall be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, and within five years from the date of his decease. This period will terminate this present month of February, consequently the sale will be PEREMPTORY, TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.

Seventy per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage of the premises.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

SUPREME COURT SALE—IN PARTITION of valuable improved property on 7th-av. and 28th-st. JOSEPH MCGUIRE, Auctioneer, will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 7, 1872, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, under direction Gratz Nathan, Esq., Referee. The four-story and basement building, corner store, No. 361 7th-av., corner 28th-st.; building covers lot; also, [illegible]. The lot, with three two-story brick stables thereon, on the south side of 28th-st., 99 feet east of 7th-av., also lot, 19.2x98.9; the four-story and basement brick tenement house (with store) on front, and the two-story brick house on rear of lot, known as No. 198 West 28th-st., near 7th-av., size lot, [illegible].

B. A. WILLIS, Esq., Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 51 Chambers-st. Maps at the Auctioneer's Office, No. 37 Cedar-st.

WILLIAM KENNELLY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON TUESDAY, 6th February, 1872, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, No. 187 Chatham-st. and No. 64 New-Bowery, valuable three-story and basement brick house, known as the "Columbian Hotel" property. Maps, &c., at auctioneer's office, No. 4 Pine-st., or HARNETT & FLANAGAN, Attorneys, No. 30 Nassau-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING. SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING. Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LEASE—TO THE BOOK-TRADE, JEWELERS, silversmiths, piano-forte, manufacturers, &c., houses and stores in Bleecker-st., Waverley-place, Clinton-place, Tenth-st. and Union-square, all near Broadway, which will be altered to suit tenants, and leased on favorable terms. GRISWOLD & MURRY, No. 744 Broadway, Astor-place.

TO LET—THE LARGE AND COMMODIOUS store and lofts, 25 by 100 feet, over Jackson Grate warerooms, North Union-square, second door east of Broadway, (fronting on the Park,) now occupied by the New-York Club, well fitted up, good light, elegant entrance, and adapted for most any business, or club purposes; also for architects' rooms.

TO LEASE—THE STORES AND BASEMENTS No. 1,134 Broadway and No. 212 5th-av., connected and running through from Broadway to 5th-av.; also, the store and basement No. 214 5th-av., corner of 26th-st. Apply to J. W. S. DEY, No. 66 Beaver-st.

STORES TO LET—FIRST-CLASS STORES, (now being completed,) on Park-place, between Greenwich and Washington sts. Apply at the office No. 75 Barclay-street, up-stairs, north-west corner of Greenwich-street.

TWO SUBSTANTIAL FIRE-PROOF warehouses, Nos. 244 and 246 Washington-st., near all the foreign steam-ship lines, to let in complete order; immediate occupancy; rent low. JAMES PRICE, No. 290 Hudson-st.

TO LET—ONE WORKSHOP, 30 FEET FRONT, 40 feet deep; water and water-closets; one or five years; in No. 8 Extra-place; $15 each. Inquire of C. MYERS, No. 38 2d-av.

WATER-FRONT STORES AND LOTS, Delancey-st., East River, together or separately. WM. B. ANDREWS & BRO., No. 444 Water-st., or DAVID W. MCLEAN'S ship chandlery, on premises.

TO LEASE—SEVEN LOTS, WITH TWO-story brick building thereon, on Front and South sts., about 200 feet above Gouverneur-slip, suitable for a manufactory.

AN EXTRA SIZED HOUSE IN 5TH-ST., well located for business purposes. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

A VALUABLE STORE PROPERTY IN Lispenard-st., well rented, for sale. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses to rent; daily applications; best location for renting in the City. SHIPMAN, ROWLAND & SLAUSON, No. 1,2[illegible] Broadway, corner 29th-st.

PRIVATE STABLES, BETWEEN 33d and 42d sts., and 4th and 5th avs., wanted to rent by F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

MAJOR C. W. BARKER, Auctioneer.

A GREAT SPECIAL AND PEREMPTORY sale of elegant Portland sleighs, ON MONDAY, FEB. 5, AT 12 O'CLOCK M., AT THE CARRIAGE REPOSITORY OF G. H. BAKER, No. 1,[illegible] Broadway, near 40th-st., comprising forty single and family sleighs, by Kimball and other first-class makers.

FRESH ARRIVAL.—RECEIVED YESterday from Western New-York, three pairs of gentlemen's first-class carriage horses and eight stylish single roadsters, the handsomest and best lot of horses now in market. J. C. TAYLOR, 145 EAST 24TH-ST.

A BARGAIN—CLARENCE, ONE VERY light coupé, and one on C springs, one six-seat Rockaway, and one coupé rockaway, very light; all nearly new and used by a private family; all best City builders. Apply to M. CURLEY, No. 111 East 13th-st., near 4th-av.

FOR SALE—A RACE HORSE—A GENTLEman going to Europe is desirous of selling his trotting horse, warranted sound, gentle, and fast. Also, his cutter, buggy and harness. For full particulars inquire at private stable, No. [illegible] East [illegible]-st., between 10 and 12 A. M., for two days.

FOR SALE—FOR WANT OF USE, AN extra-stylish well-bred dun horse; sixteen and a half hands; six years old; free from tricks or vice; kind and true. Can be seen at No. 137 1st-av. Price $400.

A. ROCKAWAYS, PHAETONS, TOP AND road buggies, new and second-hand; cheapest in City. Call and see. DAY & SON, No. 148 Eldridge-st.

ROBES AND BEAR-SKINS, $22, $25, $40; Fine for $35; White Astrakhan, $45; English Plush, $8 and $7.50; Seal-skin Caps, $4.50. WEBBER, 6TH-AV. AND 21ST-ST.

FRENCH CARRIAGE FOR SALE—Built by Bender, of Paris, on double springs; perfectly fresh; for sale low. Apply at private stable No. 3 East 20th-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

SHERMAN HOUSE, CORNER BROADway and 28th-st.; freshly furnished, most accessible location in the City; rooms en suite, or singly, with or without board, very favorable terms to permanent parties. Lodging $1 and upward.

NO. 205 EAST 13TH-ST., SECOND door from 2d-av., first-class board, well-furnished rooms, with all modern improvements, with or without board; four-story brown-stone house; desirable location; terms moderate.

$5 PER WEEK AND UPWARD FOR single rooms, with good board; lodgings, single rooms, 40 cents up; transient board from $1 25. Dupont House, No. 186 Hudson-st. Watchman all night.

NO. 15 CHARLES-ST., BETWEEN Waverley-place and Greenwich-av.—$8 per week for board; pleasant rooms and comfortable accommodations, for gentlemen only.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY WILL let to gentlemen only, without board, large handsome front alcove room for two, $12; one for $7. No. 149 West 46th-st.

$7 PER WEEK, NICELY-FURNISHED parlor to two gentlemen or gentleman and wife, with or without board, in a private American family; more of home comforts than style. 123 West 35th-st.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST.—WITH BOARD, a nicely-furnished third-story room, for a gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen; house and table first-class.

NO. 158 WEST 24TH-ST.—HANDsomely-furnished rooms, with first-class board, for gentlemen and wives, or single gentlemen; house has all modern improvements; terms reasonable.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL—EUROPEAN plan, No. 446 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st. Good single rooms, $1 per day. GEO. S. & LEWIS LELAND, Proprietors.

MADISON-SQUARE HOTEL, NO. 11 [illegible]-st., corner of Broadway; elegant suites of rooms, with or without private table; also single rooms.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 351 SECOND DOOR below 34th-st.—Handsomely-furnished rooms with board, private table if desired; also rooms for gentlemen; references exchanged.

NO. 353 WEST 14TH-ST.—WITH OR without board, handsomely-furnished front room, second floor, with or without bedroom adjoining; gentlemen preferred; family private.

FURNISHED COMFORTABLY FOR housekeeping, second-floor of house No. 12[illegible] West 38th-st., or would divide in rooms to suit; gas and bath; references exchanged.

NO. 106 WEST 34TH-ST., NEAR Broadway—First and second floors, English basement house, handsomely furnished; either floor eminently suited for physician or dentist.

NOS. 18 AND 20 EAST 28TH-ST.—Very desirable rooms en suite, fourth floor, suitable for a married couple or a party of gentlemen, with board.

NO. 19 EAST 49TH-ST.—ELEGANTLY-furnished suite; private table, if required. Also, rooms freshly furnished for one or two gentlemen, or a married couple, with board.

NO. 63 EAST 4TH-ST.—LARGE FRONT room on second floor, for gentleman and wife, or gentlemen; also single rooms with board; also table board.

FURNISHED ROOMS—TO LET WITHout board, in a private family; three fine rooms on the third floor, in 27th-st., near Broadway, for gentlemen. Apply to J. F., No. 7 Murray-st.

NO. 23 CLINTON-PLACE.—SECOND floor front room, elegantly and newly furnished; also, front basement, with full board; very desirable; references required.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED FRONT parlor and bedroom to rent, without board. No. 12 East 14th-st., near Delmonico's.

NO. 346 WEST 34TH-ST.—HALL rooms for gentlemen, with board; terms moderate; reference required.

A FRONT ROOM, FACING SOUTH, SUITable for one or two gentlemen, with board, in a small family; references. No. 21 West 30th-st.

NO. 21 WEST 32D-ST.—THIRD AND fourth story rooms, with board, to gentlemen or families.

NO. 41 EAST 10TH-ST.—FURNISHED rooms with board; references given and required.

AT NO. 33 IRVING-PLACE.—ROOMS on second and third floors, handsomely furnished, to let, with or without board.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR TWO or three gentlemen can have rooms and board, in a private family, at No. 58 West 16th-st. References.

NO. 227 EAST 11TH-ST., NEAR 2D-av., a large front room and bedroom to let, with board; southern exposure. References exchanged.

NO. 36 EAST 22D-ST.—A LARGE PLEASant room, handsomely furnished, to let, with board, to two gentlemen; references exchanged.

NO. 30 WEST 27TH-ST.—A FRONT room on third story to let, with first-class board.

AT NO. 33 IRVING-PLACE—ROOMS elegantly furnished, with or without board.

NO. 15 EAST 9TH-ST.—A LARGE AND small furnished room to rent at a very low price.

A FURNISHED ROOM TO LET, with board. No. 108 West 19th-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

CHARMING SUBURBAN COTTAGE residence, forty-two minutes from Liberty-st.; easy and comfortable access, at about stage fares; choice of depots and double-track roads; house has twelve rooms; modern design and fittings; extra large lot, with fruit, vines, garden lawns, &c.; location desirable, and improving in value; best part of Elizabeth, seventy per cent. can remain. For particulars apply to West Elizabeth (Central Railroad) depot, close by, or address OWNER, Box 225 Post-office, New-York.

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE, IN FLUSHING, LONG ISLAND.

The well-known and highly-cultivated farm of Benjamin Lawrence, deceased, located in the town of Flushing, and only one-half mile from the village line and one mile from Broadway station of the North Shore Railroad, is now offered for sale by the executors of the said deceased.

The farm comprises thirty acres of highly-cultivated land, with a substantial double two-story dwelling-house, a large barn, two wagon-houses, granary, corn-cribs, &c. There is near the house a good well of water, two cisterns, in good repair. Fruits of all kinds abound on the place. There is also a large quantity of locust timber growing on the place, now fit for market.

To farmers, market gardeners, or gentlemen desiring a country home, convenient of access to the City, and in close proximity to the most charming and flourishing village on Long Island, the property presents specially attractive features.

For terms and full particulars, call on or address H. WEBSTER, office No. 22 Nassau-st., New-York City; JAMES W. COVERT, Surrogate of Queens County, Jamaica, Long Island; G. EDWARD CARLL, real estate broker, Flushing, Long Island.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—One of the most elegant and costly mansions in Westchester County; over 300 feet front, built of stone on a high natural knoll, commanding views fifty miles in extent; stable, carriage-house, &c., in keeping; with from ten to forty acres of ground, will be sold, furnished or unfurnished, and on terms to suit the purchaser; cash for personals sufficient, or will exchange for first-class New-York City property. Further particulars apply to SLADE & STAFFORD, No. 22 Union-square.

VALUABLE QUEENS COUNTY PROPERTY FOR SALE—176 acres of land, 125 in a high state of cultivation; natural grass land, well adapted for a dairy, one and a quarter mile from depot Long Island Railroad; on the farms are a large house, barns, carriage-houses, &c., and two tenement-houses, with the stock, hay, grain, &c., if preferred. TERMS EASY. Call or address E. T. HEWLETT, NO. 167 EAST 51ST-ST., NEW-YORK, OR ROSLYN, QUEENS COUNTY, NEW-YORK.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

FOR SALE—A FINE PROPERTY OF thirty-two acres and good house at Montclair, Bloomfield, N. J., in near line of Midland Railroad. It can be bought on easy terms and at a reasonable and investing price. Apply to SAMUEL W. TUBBS, No. 71 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE, FOR CASH, a two-story and basement brick house on East 2d-st., Hunter's Point, Long Island City. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE CHICAGO (IN-side) property for Texas lands. Apply to E. B. LAMSON, No. [illegible] Indiana-av., Chicago, Ill.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. LAST SEASON OF PAREPA-ROSA GRAND ENGLISH OPERA.

CARL ROSA .... Proprietor and Director.

D. DE VIVO .... Business Manager.

Reentrée of the reigning favorite, Mme. Parepa-Rosa. On the evening of Monday, Feb. 5, first subscription night, first time in English in New-York, Verdi's popular opera, UN BALLO IN MASCHERA, (A Masked Ball,) [illegible] This opera has been translated for the English stage expressly for the Parepa-Rosa Company, and will be produced with the following admirable cast: Mme. PAREPA-ROSA in her grand rôle of Amelia; Mrs. Van Zandt as Oscar; Mrs. Seguin as Ulrica; Mr. Castle as Riccardo; Mr. Cook as Renato; Mr. Hall as Samuel; Mr. Ryse as Tom. Conductor, Mr. Carl Rosa.

TUESDAY—First extra night. First time here in many years of Rossini's masterwork, LA GAZZA LADRA (Maid and the Magpie).

WEDNESDAY—Second subscription night. Mozart's MARRIAGE OF FIGARO.

THURSDAY—At the Brooklyn Academy of Music.

SATURDAY—First Grand Matinée—BOHEMIAN GIRL. Mme. PAREPA-ROSA as Arline.

Scale of Prices.—Reserved seats, parquette and balcony, $2; boxes $12, $10 and $8, according to location; family circle 50c. General admission, $1. Sale of seats for any night and matinée will commence on Friday, at 9 A. M., at the Academy, and at Nos. [illegible] and 114 Broadway.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. 168th to 194th time of G. L. FOX'S FAMOUS PANTOMIME.

The Matchless Martens.	FOX	The Cake.
HUMPTY	FOX	DUMPTY.
The Kiralfys.	FOX	The Great Wilsons.

Matinees WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 2.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. Corner of 8th-av. and 23d-st. THIRD WEEK OF THE EUROPEAN CIRCUS. THRONGS OF DELIGHTED PEOPLE IN ATTENDANCE. EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2. EVERY EVENING AT 8. MONDAY AFTERNOON AND EVENING, FEB. 5. THE LEAP OF THE TWO BRIDGES, by JOHN HENRY COOKE, the wonderful act by which he [illegible] the Grand Cirque Napoleon, Paris, for over 150 nights! Also, first time in America, HARRY WELBY COOKE, in his startling Juggling Backward Act on Horseback will be added to the programme.

THE BEST ENTERTAINMENT IN THE CITY.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 4, at 8. SIXTEENTH CONCERT by NINTH REGIMENT BAND.

First appearance in America of Mlle. H. FRETORE, soprano of the Grand Opera, Paris, together with Miles. CASTELLAN and DE TRY, violinists and violoncello.

Herr CARL BERGMANN .... Musical Director

Reserved seats, $1. Admission, 50 cents.

PROF. HULDER FABER'S OPERA. STADT-THEATRE, MONDAY, Feb. 5, FOR THE LAST TIME, IVANHOE, The Templar and the Jewess.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 7, THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR. Reappearance of Miss CLARA PEARL.

N. B.—Holders of tickets for the matinée at the Academy of Music are respectfully informed that they can have their money refunded at the offices where purchased.

GRAND CONCERT. For the benefit of the Young Ladies' Christian Association of New-York, at STEINWAY HALL, on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 5, 1872, at 8 o'clock.

The following distinguished artists have kindly offered their services:

Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,

Miss ANTOINETTE STERLING,

Miss ANNA MEHLIG,

Mr. WM. LEGGATT,

Mr. FRANZ REMMERTZ,

THE VON WEBER QUARTET,

Messrs. BUSH, BECKETT, KENDALL and HOWLAND.

Signor CAROZZI, Accompanist.

TICKETS, $2.

For sale at Fifth-avenue Hotel; G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; F. Rullman's, No. 114 Broadway, and at the door on the evening of the concert.

GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ.

THE ANNUAL GRAND FANCY-DRESS BALL will take place at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC and NILSSON HALL on THURSDAY, Feb. 15, 1872. A LIMITED NUMBER OF TICKETS AT $10 EACH, admitting one gentleman and two ladies, will be sold, and can only be had by way of introduction through members of the Society, viz.: [illegible] and others.

Tickets are positively not transferable. Boxes may be secured through LOUIS A. GRASS, No. 136 Chambers-st.

AT HARLEM MUSIC HALL, CORNER 3D-AV. AND 130TH-ST. MRS. JARLEY'S HYDROSTATIC STEAM-DRIED WAX WORKS!!! MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 5. TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 6. Tickets, $1. At 8 o'clock, P. M.

STEINWAY HALL.—LECTURE. WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 7. THE GOOD IN JAMES FISK, JR., By C. G. ROSENBERG.

Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 25 cents more. Tickets at No. 114 Broadway, the principal hotels, and at Steinway Hall.

STEINWAY HALL.—BRILLIANT SUCCESS. Mr. S. B. MILLS and Señor SARASATE. Second matinée, SATURDAY, Feb. 10, assisted by the most eminent talent. Doors open at 1½, to commence at 2 P. M. Tickets at Steinway Hall and principal music-stores.

DRESS COATS FOR BALLS, &C., for sale and to hire. W. SHEA, the Clothier, corner of Broome and Crosby sts., New-York.

LECTURES.

DR. LORD'S MATINEE LECTURES. ASSOCIATION HALL, at 11½ A. M., MONDAY, Feb. 5, St. Augustine. Tickets for remaining 17 Lectures, $10; reserved seats, $5; single admission, $1.

ENGLISH CATHEDRALS.—BY REV. Dr. SEYMOUR, at the lecture-room of St. Chrysostom's Chapel, 7th-av. and 39th-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 8, at 8 o'clock. Tickets can be obtained at the ticket-offices of the St. James and Grand Hotels, and at the door.

MEETINGS.

A MEETING OF THE PRODUCE EXchange Committee on the Coopers' or Trades-union Strike will be held at the Astor House, on MONDAY, Feb. 12, at 3 P. M.

All associations of employers in any of the various trades now affected, or likely to be in danger of being affected by these strikes and the edicts rules of the Trades-union, are invited and requested to send a delegate to this meeting. W. P. BENSEL, Chairman of Produce Exchange Committee.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE ANNUAL ELECTION.—An election for officers and committees of this Institute for the ensuing year, will be held on THURSDAY, the 8th day of February, at the rooms, in the Cooper Building. The polls will be opened at 1 o'clock and closed at 5 o'clock P. M. By order of the Trustees. WM. B. OGDEN, President.

E. N. DICKERSON, Recording Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1872.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

JUL. SCHUBERTH & CO., NO. 820 Broadway, N. Y., the greatest Music Publishing and Importing House in the Union, invite the public to their stock of over one million of works; each branch well assorted. All orders will be promptly executed. Catalogues in four books only 10 cents. *Schuberth's Little Music Gazette*, the cheapest in this country, only $1 per annum. The last quarter of 1871 gratis. A very liberal discount will be allowed to dealers and teachers.

$275.—THE "NATIONAL PIANO FORTE"—A first-class instrument, 7 octave, carved legs and all modern improvements, for $275, cash; warranted for six years. Also, other new 7 octave pianos for $250, cash, at the ware-rooms of HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, New-York. New pianos to let.

AMERICAN MUSICAL AGENCY, NO. 21 4th-av.—Competent organists, singers and teachers, artists for concerts and substitutes furnished. All artists are requested to leave their names as above.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO MANUFACTURERS ESPECIALLY.—A gentleman with nine years' own business experience in this City, and respectably connected, desires a responsible position where activity and integrity would be acknowledged, as a good accountant, correspondent and salesman. Address X. Y. Z., Box No. 4,012 Post-office.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS STOCK AND FIXtures of business, No. 4 Bowery, and lease of building, either together or separately; an immediate customer will be met with liberal terms. Inquire on the premises.

WANTED—A PARTNER, ACTIVE OR SILENT, with $12,000 or more, in a live factory. Principals only will address G. F., Box No. 120 Times Office.

PARTNER WANTED WITH CAPITAL of $500; [illegible]. Call at No. [illegible] Washington-st., with reference.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MME. CLARA A. ALBA, DE PARIS (Clara Antonio, late of San Francisco,) Business and Medical Clairvoyant, is about leaving for Europe shortly. 1,2[illegible] Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts.

AMUSEMENTS.

WOOD'S MUSEUM—WOOD'S. EVERY EVENING AND WEDNESDAY MATINEE. Notwithstanding the IMMENSE SUCCESS of ON HAND, the management are compelled, owing to prior engagements made, to announce this as POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF JOHNNY THOMPSON, in J. J. McCloskey's masterpiece of ON HAND.

ON HAND, with new songs and dances, words and music composed by JOHNNY THOMPSON. HAND.

HOUSES ARE CROWDED NIGHTLY. GO EARLY AND SECURE YOUR SEATS.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS FOR MATINEE PERFORMANCES AT 2 P. M., MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY AND FRIDAY.

Production of the entirely new burlesque extravaganza, DICK WHITTINGTON AND HIS CAT. Mlle. PAULINE MARKHAM, Miss BELLA HOWITT, Mr. T. W. KEENE, Mr. A. H. SHELDON, and an efficient Burlesque Company will appear.

Preceded by Watts Phillips' beautiful comedy of HIS LAST VICTORY.

WALLACK'S. NINTH WEEK AND LAST SIX NIGHTS OF JOHN GARTH, which must be withdrawn, notwithstanding ITS GREAT SUCCESS, to allow of the production of NOVELTIES.

Mr. LESTER WALLACK'S celebrated drama, THE VETERAN, after long and elaborate preparation, is almost in readiness for production, but is at present postponed in consequence of the CONTINUED SUCCESS OF JOHN GARTH.

The manager begs to announce that he has purchased the right to produce Mr. H. J. BYRON'S greatly successful new comedy, PARTNERS FOR LIFE.

Due notice will be given of the reappearance of Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS and Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. BOOTH'S

SEVENTH WEEK OF JULIUS CÆSAR.

Mr. EDWIN BOOTH as BRUTUS.

Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT as CASSIUS.

Mr. F. C. BANGS .... as .... MARC ANTONY.

Mr. D. W. WALLER .... as .... JULIUS CÆSAR.

Miss BELLA PATEMAN .... as .... PORTIA.

JULIUS CÆSAR MATINEE ON SATURDAY AT 1.

Box-book open six days in advance at the theatre, also at Ditson's music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

LAST NIGHTS OF DIVORCE.

TWENTY-THIRD WEEK.

9TH "DIVORCE" MATINEE SATURDAY at 1½.

On THURSDAY, Feb. 22, the Fifth-avenue Company will give a MATINEE of DIVORCE at the Walnut-street Theatre, Philadelphia, and will return by special lightning train to New-York and give the 175th performance of DIVORCE at the Fifth-avenue Theatre on THE SAME EVENING.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—COMEDY. At Robinson's Hall, lately Allemania Hall, No. 13 East 16th-st., between Union-square and 5th-av. THURSDAY EVENING, FEB. 8. First appearance of Mlle. ANNA CAVE, The celebrated French Comedienne, in FAIS CE QUE DOIS. The new patriotic epic poem, by F. COPPEE. L'ARTICLE 214, Comedy by ED. ABOUT, and the amusing Vaudeville, LISEZ BALZAC. Tickets at Schirmer's and at Rullman's, Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.

THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET THEATRE, Between 2d and 3d avs. GREAT SUCCESS OF THE NEW THEATRE. STANDING ROOM ONLY. THE GREAT STAR COMBINATION EVERY NIGHT, AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

ST. JAMES THEATRE, 28TH-ST. AND BROADWAY. LAST WEEK OF MONALDI. SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2 P. M. MONDAY, Feb. 12, NEW SOCIETY PLAY ENTITLED MARRIAGE.

AIMEE'S OPERA BOUFFE. NO. 720 BROADWAY. Farewell benefit of AIMEE, THURSDAY, Feb. 8, LA PERICHOLE. SATURDAY, at 2, benefit of NOE—BARBE BLEUE. SATURDAY NIGHT, LES BRIGANDS.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE. S. W. BUTLER .... Manager. GRAND MEDLEY ENTERTAINMENT. 75 STAR ARTISTS APPEAR NIGHTLY. MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

DAN BRYANT'S. 23D-ST. CROWDED NIGHTLY with fashionable and delighted AUDIENCES. EVERY EVENING AT EIGHT.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS. 14th-st., opposite Academy of Music. L. B. LENT .... DIRECTOR. MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2½. EVERY EVENING AT 8. VARIETY! NOVELTY! PERFECTION!!! Second week, and enormous success of the sportive equestrian pantomime of RIDE A JACK HORSE TO BANBURY CROSS. Prolific in HILARIOUS and MERRY SCENES. THE MOST VERSATILE TROUPE OF FAME-CROWNED CIRCUS PERFORMERS EVER UNITED IN ONE COMPANY, IN A MAGNIFICENT DIVERTISSEMENT. Grand in design and superb in execution.

ARION SOCIETY.—GRAND BAL Masque, Academy of Music, Thursday, Feb. 7, 1872. Tickets admitting one gentleman and one lady, $10; extra ladies' tickets, $5 each; applications will be received by F. Kuhne, No. 51 Broad-st.; [illegible] Hanft Bros., No. 590 Broadway. [illegible]

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF Music, No. 21 4th-av.—Postponement of the matinée on account of the severe storm until WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 7, at 8 o'clock. H. SCHROEDER, Director.

MARBLE MANTELS, MONUMENTS and floor tiling. FISHER & BIRD, Nos. 97 and 103 East Houston-st.

LOAN OFFICES.

AT NO. 77 BLEECKER-ST., NEAR BROADWAY, UPSTAIRS. HIGHEST CASH ADVANCES On diamonds, watches, jewelry, pianos, &c. Goods purchased. Pawnbrokers' tickets bought.

AMERICAN OFFICE.—$20—$75,000.—Highest prices paid for diamonds, watches, jewelry, silver-ware, camel's-hair shawls, silks, laces, furs, valuables, &c.; also liberal cash advances. J. H. BARRINGER, No. 7[illegible] Broadway, opposite Astor-place.

NO. 1,131 BROADWAY, AT H. R. MELVILLE'S coral and jewelry store, cash advanced on diamonds, jewelry, watches, laces and shawls. Desk in rear of store, No. 1,131 Broadway, between 25th and 26th sts.

AT HYMAN'S, NO. 60 BROADWAY, CORNER OF BOND-ST.—Liberal advances made on diamonds and watches, silver-ware, &c., or will pay the highest market price for the same.

NO. 913 BROADWAY, NEAR 21ST-ST., upstairs, money advanced on diamonds, watches, jewelry, silver, laces, shawls, silks, &c.; same bought. Office hours from 9 to 5. A. C. HENTZ.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S CLASSES FOR DANCING

All meet at No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.

Classes for ladies, gentlemen or children.

Morning, afternoon and evening classes.

For particulars send for circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST. NEW CLASSES CONSTANTLY FORMING. PARTICULARS IN CIRCULAR.

BALLET-MASTER DUMAS'S PRIVATE Dancing Academy, No. 24 West 4th-st., near Broadway. All dances taught perfectly in one quarter. Six dances in six private lessons.

SHIPPING.

SAN DOMINGO LINE FOR PUERTA PLATA, SAMANA AND SAN DOMINGO CITY.—The United States Mail steam-ship TYBEE, Capt. DELANOY, will leave Pier No. 1 North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 10, at 3 P. M. For freight and passage apply to SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 31 Duane-st., corner of Broadway.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, Oct. 30, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:

8:30 A. M. Greenport mail train.

10:00 A. M. Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport, Pass. trains.

3:00 P. M. Riverhead and Sag Harbor Express, (through to Greenport on Saturdays.)

4:00 P. M. Express trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport.

5:00 P. M. Northport way-train.

All trains connect at Branch for Hempstead.

Sunday trains for Huntington, Northport, Roslyn, Glen Cove and Locust Valley leave Hunter's Point at 9:30 A. M. and 6 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, Sundays excepted.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3½, Trains North and East at 11 P. M.

THE GRAY FORGERIES.

Hot Pursuit in England of the Perpetrator of the Crimes.

The Swindler Continuing his Depredations in London—He is Entertained by the Nobility as an American Millionaire.

Capt. Thomas Simpson, who left this City on the Batavia last November, returned home on Saturday, and brings an interesting account of his search for William E. Gray, the noted Wall-street forger. On the Captain's arrival in London he visited Sir Thomas Henry, the chief Magistrate, and Superintendent Williamson and Inspector Bayley, of the Police, by whom he was offered every facility. The house in which Gray lived was watched by the officers of the London Police carefully, until one night when they were rewarded by seeing a man approach who had a close resemblance to Gray. The officers arrested him, when Gray, (for it was he,) in the coolest manner possible, denied his identity, and said that the man they wanted was James Payson Morgan, who was then in the house, and would be produced by him if the officers would wait. To this proposition the officers consented, and Gray went into the house and, coloring his hair and whiskers, made good his escape by the rear door. The scheme was managed most adroitly, and the best officers of the London force were humbugged by this swindler.

Gray lived in magnificent style in London—kept his Brougham, dined with the Duke of Newcastle and the Baron Rothschild, and surpassed the Prince of Wales in the elegance of his equipage. He was regarded as an American millionaire, and showered his gifts on every side with a lavish hand. He continued his swindling schemes with a boldness far exceeding that with which he met with so much success here, and on one occasion obtained an advance of £5,000 from a banker, on a forged telegram purporting to state that $30,000 had been placed to his credit in this City. Capt. Sampson, after Gray's escape from his house in London, was misled by several reports which reached the London officers, and went to Brussels, Vienna and Paris, but was finally satisfied that Gray was in London concealed, and that further search would be unavailing. He accordingly returned, and will now attempt to bring to justice some of Gray's accomplices, leaving Gray to pursue his course in London unmolested.

The history of the stupendous forgeries and swindles perpetrated by William E. Gray "& Co.," which culminated in his flight from justice early in December, 1869, will be read with interest even at this date. The following is a succinct sketch of Gray's transactions, which at the time of their occurrence created an immense sensation in financial circles, and showed conclusively how easily confiding bankers may sometimes be victimized by an adroit scoundrel:

William E. Gray is the son of Rev. Edward H. Gray, who was from 1861 to 1869 Chaplain of the United States Senate. Through the influence of his father William obtained a position in the Fourth Auditor's office, and while there conducted himself in a perfectly honest manner. A desire for change led him to resign his position in 1866, and he came to this City provided with very strong recommendatory letters from Hon. Lafayette S. Foster, then acting Vice-President, and several United States Senators. He obtained a position as cashier with the house of A. W. Dimmock & Co., No. 26 Pine-street, for the purpose of learning the business of a broker. Here he conducted himself in such a manner as to win the esteem of his employers, and he remained in their service until they suspended business, when he determined to open an office for himself. But he was destitute of capital, and therefore took desk-room in New-street, and engaged as attorney for Mr. J. D. Sands, whose business in the Gold Room he transacted. In July, 1869, and while acting as Mr. Sands' attorney, he became concerned in a little irregularity, misappropriating certain securities which were placed in his hands. About the same time he did a little business in the negotiation of "cross" Government bonds, but these irregularities were hushed up and all went smooth with him. About September of that year he formed the acquaintance of Mr. Eugene Fink, a stock broker, who, finding that Gray's acquaintances and associates were among the first class, desired to do business for him. Gray then stated that he soon expected to have about $50,000 capital from an aunt in Maine, and then he would be glad to make an arrangement with Mr. Fink. While waiting for the windfall, Mr. Fink saw that Gray was on intimate terms with Mr. Charles Callender, the National Bank Examiner, Gen. Butler, and Senators Morrill, Pomeroy and Foster, and naturally concluded that all of Gray's representations with respect to himself were correct. In the latter part of November Gray announced to Mr. Fink that he had received the desired capital, and had determined to take the office No. 44 Broad-street, which had just been vacated—the same office, by the way, which is now occupied by Woodhull & Claflin. Accordingly, the office was fitted up, and Mr. Fink, at Gray's request, took desk-room therein, in order that he might be on hand to execute orders for Gray in the Stock and Mining Boards. The sign, "William E. Gray & Co.," was put up, and everything was in readiness for business in a very short time. This, it appears, was the commencement of Gray's plan to victimize the "street." Gray told Mr. Fink that he had formed a "pool" for the purpose of operating in Quartz Hill mining stock, and at once gave Mr. Fink orders to execute for the "pool." Stocks were bought and promptly paid for, and all went on well and, so far as Mr. Fink knew, legitimately. But at the same time Gray was a frequent borrower in the street on stock collaterals. As money was tight about that time, Mr. Fink thought nothing of it, but, when requested, would negotiate loans for the "firm," stating to parties who inquired that he (Fink) knew little about Gray & Co., but that they must examine the securities offered as collateral, and if they were satisfied to lend they could do so. He, however, in every instance, declined to become responsible for the character of either the firm or the securities.

The carelessness of some of the parties who were victimized by Gray may be imagined when it is stated that at this time Gray was pledging as collateral altered bounty bonds and stolen United States securities. Gray kept his account with the Bank of the Commonwealth, and would occasionally overdraw it—which appears to be allowable among Wall-street banking institutions—making it good before the close of bank hours. As security for such overdrafts he would leave with the teller certain securities, taking them up again when his account should be made good. The short time that these securities were left with the bank did not permit of their critical examination, and the teller doubtless supposed that they were all right. Some of these securities were New-York Bounty Fund Loans, which were originally of $1,000 each, but as subsequently appeared, they had been raised to $10,000 each by Wm. B. Glover—who is now in Boston awaiting trial for the Boylston Bank robbery—and had been purchased by T. H. Pratt, who was a confederate of Glover. On Friday, Dec. 10, Gray overdrew his account with the Bank of the Commonwealth, leaving as security three of these raised bonds representing $30,000. Early in the afternoon Mr. Ellis, the Cashier, observing these bonds on the Teller's desk, and noticing that the denomination was large, had his suspicions excited and took them to the Manhattan Bank and showed them to Mr. Hammersley. That gentleman pronounced them all right, but just as Mr. Ellis was leaving the bank he met the clerk in charge of the transfer-books to whom he also showed them. The clerk, on glancing at his books saw at once that the bonds were raised. Mr. Ellis returned to his bank, and when Gray's clerk came in to make good the overdraft, and take up the securities, Mr. Ellis requested him to ask Mr. Gray to step around to the bank, which that person very soon did, and there met Mr. Hammersley and two officers, who had been sent for. Upon being shown the bonds, Gray appeared very much surprised, said that he had obtained them from T. H. Pratt, who was a gentleman of means residing at the St. Nicholas Hotel, and that, doubtless, he had been deceived as to the character of the bonds. He said that he had five of these bonds in all—one of them was in his safe, another was pledged as collateral with Coleman Benedict, and the remaining three were then in the hands of Mr. Ellis. He conducted himself so coolly under the examination, and professed his ignorance in such a disingenuous manner that the bank officers were deceived. They, however, consulted counsel, who advised that, under the circumstances, if they should arrest Gray they might be liable to respond in damages. Gray was accordingly suffered to depart, leaving the three bonds, and surrendering the one which was in his safe at the office.

Mr. Fink knew nothing of this affair whatever, but had he been informed he would have been enabled to prevent Gray's flight. The next morning Gray went to his office at the usual hour, and soon after a lot of stock came in for delivery, which he had purchased the day before. He gave a check for the amount, but presently the messenger returned, stating that the bank would not certify the check. Mr. Fink then urged Gray to go to the bank and see what the matter was. He did so, and returned apparently agitated, and said that the bank would not certify the check until after the checks had come in through the clearing-house which had been drawn the day before. Gray asked Mr. Fink if he had seen a paragraph in the World of that morning which announced that raised bonds of the bounty loan fund were in circulation, but Mr. Fink had not, and no explanation was made. Mr. Fink then urged Gray to draw from the Mechanics' Bank, where he had a private account, enough to settle for the lot of stock, and not allow his credit to be injured. Gray apparently approved of the suggestion, and left the office, soon after which Mr. Fink went out. During the absence of Mr. Fink Gray returned, and in a few moments a carriage containing a lady drove up. Gray handed to the lady a package which he took from his desk, and the occupant of the carriage drove off. Gray then went away, and was seen no more at that office. Mr. Fink returned, and finding Gray absent, suspected something wrong, and remembered Gray's remark about the altered bonds. He went to the Mechanics' Bank, and found that Gray had a short time before, negotiated a loan of $20,000 with the cashier, leaving as collateral three Bounty Fund bonds, which had been raised from $1,000 to $10,000, of precisely the same character as those which had been negotiated at the Bank of the Commonwealth. The cashier, Mr. Cox, had no hesitation in taking them, as Gray had been recommended to him by Mr. Callender at the time he opened his private account. With this sum of $20,000 Gray had purchased United States bonds of Jay Cooke & Co., and then left the street. Mr. Fink hurried around to the parties with whom Gray was in the habit of effecting loans, and almost everywhere found traces of his swindling operations. The excitement soon became intense, and upon comparing notes it was found that Gray had victimized parties to the extent of about $300,000 in the aggregate, leaving as security raised Bounty Fund bonds and stolen United States securities, the proceeds of a robbery in Pine-street some two years before.

Civil suit was commenced against Gray, and the Sheriff was placed in possession of his office, but all the assets found were one hundred shares of Quartz Hill Mining Stock, worth exactly $75. The Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange at once commenced an investigation into the circumstances, and entirely exonerated Mr. Fink. Detectives were put on Gray's track, but he had escaped the country. Through the efforts of Mr. Fink, Mrs. Isabella Haskins was arrested and identified as the woman who had visited Gray's office on the morning of his flight. After a considerable time spent in examination, she was released. T. H. Pratt was also arrested, indicted for complicity with Gray, and lodged in the Tombs. After being there about a year, he was released on bail, upon agreeing to testify against Glover, who had then been arrested for the Boylston Bank robbery.

After Gray's flight, the officers of the Stock Exchange determined to secure him if possible, and accordingly used every means to discover his whereabouts, with the intention of bringing him back and punishing him, even if not a dollar of the plunder should be recovered. One of the parties who was swindled, hearing that Gray was in London about a year ago, went over there and got track of him, but he eluded the pursuit, came over to this country, and was here a short time, when he again returned to London, crossing the ocean at the same time that his pursuer was coming home. A few months ago the officers of the Stock Exchange learned that Gray was in London, under the assumed name of James Payne Morgan. After corresponding with parties there, and assuring themselves of his identity, they procured a requisition from the President, under the Extradition Treaty, and dispatched Capt. Thomas Sampson, the skilled detective of the Stock Exchange, on the steamer Batavia, which sailed on the 18th of November. Previous to leaving, Capt. Sampson procured letters from Capt. James Irving, of the Detective force, introducing him to the London detectives. Thinking that possibly Gray might obtain information of the proceedings taken, Capt. Sampson applied to Superintendent Kelso, requesting him to telegraph to London and have Gray arrested to await his (Sampson's) arrival. This Kelso said he could not do. His motive in refusing can only be conjectured, from the fact that while Glover was at large in this City he appeared to be under the especial protection of the Police, and it was only by actually kidnapping him that the Boston officers were enabled to effect his capture.

In the course of the correspondence which has led to the identification of Gray, it has been discovered that he is engaged in getting up a company for the manufacture of some patented article. One of his letters complains that his plans have been thwarted by the refusal of some person in the company to place in his hands complete control of the business. It would appear from this that Gray, having been so successful in this country, thought that he could meet with similar success in London. This letter was the one which proved to be his trap. On comparison, it was found that Gray as Morgan formed his letters with the same peculiarity which marked his chirography as Gray. This document was sent to Washington and the proof submitted, and on that exhibit the requisition was made.

It is now known that the firm of William E. Gray & Co. consisted of Gray and Thomas H. Pratt. The latter boarded in a house in Sixth-avenue during his connection with Gray, and while he was there the landlady discovered in his room scraps of writing and chemicals, which viewed by the light of subsequent events, showed conclusively that Pratt was engaged in forging. Among the parties said to be interested in the success of Gray's schemes were George Raphael—who harbored Gray at his house, No. 95 West Eleventh-street, for more than a week after the discovery of the plot in Wall-street—William S. Ree and Charles L. Larabee. Raphael was, until a few days ago, an inmate of Ludlow-street Jail, where he had been incarcerated on a civil suit. Pratt is a witness in the case of Glover, awaiting trial in Boston. Ree is well known to the Police, and can be found at any time he is really wanted, and Larabee is in the City somewhere.

The course of the Police in this matter is decidedly reprehensible. Had the officers complied with the request of Capt. Sampson and telegraphed to London requesting that Gray be arrested and held pending the arrival of the requisition, all would have been well. As it was, some one who was interested in keeping Gray out of the way, gave the hint to some one of Gray's friends, who telegraphed from Boston to a party in London, and that party warned the criminal in ample time. If Gray or any of his confederates should be arrested they would doubtless be able to give some important facts respecting the complicity of Police Detectives with first-class thieves and forgers, and unveil a state of affairs which would startle the community, many of whom believe that the Detectives are like Cæsar's wife—above suspicion.

Retrenchment in the Parks Department.

Mr. Stebbins, since his accession to the Presidency of the Department of Parks, has been almost constantly engaged in reforming existing abuses. The Department he found entirely different from its character when he left it—having been diverted from the purpose for which it was organized into a vast political machine, employing an army of men, at an enormous cost, mainly for the purpose of having them on hand that they might vote twice a year. Many of the vast works under way, to give employment to the 3,800 employes, were designed, he told a Times reporter yesterday, about thirty or forty years ahead of the requirements of the City or its citizens, and benefited no one but a certain class of speculators. Already he has reduced the force about 1,500, and quite one-half his time is now occupied in staving off the efforts of politicians and others in thrusting men upon him for employment. Even now, with the large reductions made, the force consists of about 2,300 men. When the improvement of the parks and other public works are completed which were begun by the Ring Commission, the Department will be brought back to the old grooves, and run at about one-third the expenditure of that body.

Minor Crimes and Casualties.

An unknown man, dressed in dark clothes, fell into North River, at Pier No. 31, yesterday, and was drowned. The body was recovered and sent to the Morgue.

A young woman named Winthrop, living at No. 118 West Twenty-sixth-street, swallowed laudanum yesterday morning, with the intention of committing suicide, but was saved by the prompt proceedings of a physician.

James Traiper, of No. 156 West Nineteenth-street, fell down a flight of stairs at his residence, yesterday, and was seriously injured.

Thomas Walsh and James Wiley were held for trial, yesterday, by Justice Hogan, at the Tombs Police Court, on a charge of entering the premises No. 118 Front-street, and stealing eleven boxes of cigars, worth $91 50.

Sarah Levy, aged three years, who was run over, Friday morning, at Houston-street and the Bowery by a Fourth-avenue car, died, yesterday, in Bellevue Hospital.

The Coopers' Strike.

The strike of the journeymen coopers is now virtually ended. This consummation has been brought about by the determination of the refiners, master coopers and others who deal in tierces, to be imposed upon no longer by society men. As soon as the strike was undertaken, the shops that had been vacated were immediately filled with non-society men, and in a few days work went on as usual. The strikers attempted to intimidate these men by threats, but it had no effect, and finally finding themselves beaten, they have offered to return to work, but of course they will have some difficulty in getting employment now, as non-society men fill a great many of the warehouses.

WONDERFUL ESCAPE.

A Little Boy Falls into an Old Well—Extraordinary Adventures.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Holland Patent, Oneida County, New-York, Friday, Feb. 2, 1872.

The imagination of the most extravagant writer of fiction could not create a more perilous situation, or a more miraculous deliverance, than the one in which a little eight year boy of this village was placed a few evenings since, and from which he extricated himself unaided and unseen. His name is John Thomas—known for miles around as a daring but not bad boy, and called "Johnny"—and, in company with other boys, was playing "hide and seek" just out of the village. In a vacant lot near where they were playing a well had been sunk some years ago, and, not being in use, had become covered with a drift of snow. While running through this lot "Johnny" stepped in this treacherous covering, and was instantly precipitated to the bottom. The boy relates the occurrence himself, and with such apparent sincerity and straightforwardness that there can be no doubt as to the truth of his statements. He says that when he fell in he thought he was sinking into an old cellar, of which he knew, but contact with the water suggested to his mind that it must be a pond or creek. He was completely submerged in the water, which he describes as not feeling particularly cold, but soon rose to the surface. He at once reached out his hands and they struck against a jutting stone, which he grasped hold of. After supporting himself above the water until he could collect his senses, he felt around and discovered by the walls that he was in a well. It was as dark as dark could be, and he had nothing to go by but his sense of feeling. He knew that none of his companions had seen his sudden disappearance, and that consequently no aid could be expected from them. He, there, made up his mind that there was but one way out of the well, and that was to climb up the wall! This perilous ascent he commenced without a moment's delay. The circumference of the well was too great to allow of his spreading his legs to get a foothold on either side of the wall, so he was obliged to use only a small portion of the circle to brace against. After several trials, he succeeded in getting above the water, and cautiously and slowly crawled upward—"just," he says, "as if I was climbing up a ladder, only I hadn't the 'rungs' to take hold of." When about three feet up, and already very tired, he made a misstep, and was again plunged back into the water. This, he says, almost disheartened him, but after a short breathing spell, he again began the dangerous climbing. He literally dug his finger nails into the damp wall, and clung to the merest trifles. At last he came to a place in the wall where he could not get any hold to lift him any higher. He knew that he must be somewhere near the top, but above him as far as he could reach, and to the right and left of him, the wall was apparently a solid piece. Despair here almost overcame him, and he says he felt as if he must drop back to the bottom of the well and give up. "But I thought of mother and the rest of 'em at home, and knew that they was waiting supper for me, and my mother would lift up the curtain and look out 'n say, 'I wonder what Johnny stays away so long for!'" Then he made up his mind "to get out of there some way." Feeling below him, to his right, he found that the wall offered him foothold, but it would be necessary, in order to take advantage of that point, to descend a few steps over the distance he had gained, and then move about two feet to the right around the well! This most perilous part of his terrible task he accomplished in about the time it took him to get up as far as he had. He then began the ascent again, and reached the snow safely above. The hole through which he had fallen was directly over him, and after resting a spell, with his hand grasping the top of the well, he pulled himself out, and started for home. He had gone but a few steps when he fell fainting to the ground. The unnatural excitement that had nerved him to his superhuman efforts gave way, and left him powerless. He revived soon, however, and crawled home, which was not far distant. His clothes were frozen stiff, and his hands scratched and swollen dreadfully. It took him nearly an hour to climb from the bottom of the well.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The Collector of Taxes and the City Depositories.

Collector Badeau has replied to the allegations made by the Committee of Fifty. He says the bonds of the Collector are $250,000, and not $100,000, as stated by the Committee; that nine-tenths of the receipts are in checks and must go through the Clearing-house before the money is really received; that the payments are made to the County Treasurer at the periods when he requires them; that the Mayor is notified every day of the daily receipts, and that the tables of balances presented by the Committee do not indicate the actual balances. In conclusion the Collector says:

"In conducting the business and doing the work of this office, the Collector was dependent in a great measure on his assistants; they may neglect some of their duties; they may make some mistakes; but I fearlessly assert that under my administration the office has been well and economically administered, and that every dollar collected has been paid over in full, and as quickly as possible. The cost of collection is less than one per cent. on the amount collected, and of $30,000,000 collected by me, this Committee themselves do not venture to insinuate that a single one has been misappropriated. Private moneyed institutions charge two per cent. for collecting and disbursing. The revenue of the city derived from the Collection Department has arisen under my charge until the office yields nearly half a million dollars. Every facility and assistance have been given the Committee of Fifty in the prosecution of their inquiry. Nothing has been withheld that could possibly assist them to make a thorough investigation; in fact, I had nothing to conceal. In conclusion, the system pursued by my predecessors has been continued in my own conduct of the office. Every Mayor, Alderman or private citizen at all interested in City affairs has had full opportunity to know the whole manner of conducting the business of the Tax Office, and full reports have been periodically published during the six years I have been Collector of Taxes of the city."

Fires in the Month of January.

Fire-Marshal Keady reports the following fires for the month of January: There were thirty fires in this city during the month of January, caused as follows: Incendiarism, 3; kerosene and other fluid lamps, 4; careless use of matches, 3; defective heating apparatus and chimney flues, 11; unknown, 4; accidental, 5. Total, 30. The losses and insurances are ascertained as follows: Loss on buildings, $15,325; insurance, $347,300; loss on stock and furniture, $54,065; insurance, $224,400; estimated actual loss for the month, $56,800. On the 22d of January, Lucy A. Williams, aged sixty-two years, was burned to death at her residence, No. 124 Pearl-street, it is supposed while using a kerosene lamp. Her body was found in the hallway, burned to a crisp.

Brief Notes.

There will be free religious exercises at the Academy of Music this evening, under the direction of Rev. Henry Powers. Miss Sarah F. Smiley will preach a short sermon.

Mr. Edward B. Cadley, of No. 84 Lafayette-avenue, was seated in his room last evening, on the second floor, when he was startled by the report of a crash, caused by a bullet coming through the window-pane. The affair is at present a mystery.

The ball in aid of the Brooklyn Homeopathic Hospital fund will be given at the Academy of Music, on Tuesday evening. The arrangements are all complete, and it is expected that it will be a grand affair. The reserved boxes were sold last evening, and brought a fair price. The supper on the occasion will be prepared in Delmonico's best style.

Billiards.

An interesting billiard exhibition took place at Wiseman's Stock and Gold Board Billiard room, No. 62 Broadway, yesterday afternoon. Garnier and Maurice Daly played a French game of 150 points, in which the former won easily, making runs of 36 and 41. Then followed a bout at the American game, 500 points up, between the same parties. This was a close contest, and was finally won by Daly. The winner made 256 in one run, and his adversary made runs of 202, 69 and 166. An exhibition of fancy shots by Garnier closed the entertainment, which was very largely attended.

The New Postal Regulations.

The Postmaster-General has directed that the new regulations respecting newspapers sent by mail be strictly enforced. No name or memorandum is allowed to be written on a newspaper inside of the wrapper on which the address is written. It is barely permissible to mark an article with pen or pencil. More than this subjects the paper to letter postage, and the violator of the law to a fine. No printed card, handbill or advertisement, no written notice, letter, or slip of any kind must be folded in the paper. To do any of these things is to violate the law. Printed slips pasted on the outside, or folded in papers and periodicals are also violations of the law. Senders of transient papers can send bundles of printed matter by weight on transient postage charges, but must not send any written matter in such bundles.

CLAIMS AGAINST THE CITY.

The Board of Audit and Apportionment—The Accounts Presented Yesterday.

The Board of Audit and Apportionment met yesterday afternoon, President Green, the Controller, in the chair. Controller Green said that the Board had met to pass upon all claims legally and honestly presented. Commissioner Van Nort said he believed the Board met to receive claims, and have them laid over for the specified time of five days, which the law demands, so that they may be open for general inspection. He desired to know what claims would be first recognized within the meaning of the laws creating this Board.

Mr. Green said he desired to press before the Board all claims of a perfectly honest character. He believed that the claims presented by the several charitable institutions should be considered at once. He thought there was about 15,000 persons connected with these institutions who have not received their wages for several weeks, and if the City Treasury had been fully supplied with funds these people would have been paid.

After some desultory discussion of no importance, Mr. Storrs then read the following claims which had been submitted:

Long Island Bone Laboratory, for removing offal, dead animals, night soil, &c., for November and December	$2,500 00
John L. Brown, for street cleaning from Oct. 16 to Nov. 30, City	51,061 38
Money advanced by F. D. Tappen for payrolls, Oct. 29 to Dec. 29, City	260,366 61
COUNTY.	
Statement of Amounts due to Charitable Institutions to Dec. 31, 1871.	
Children's Aid Society—balance for 1871	$11,600 00
Catholic Protectory	60,302 75
Institution for the Blind	4,556 62
Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, for one year	9,970 44
Institution for the Improvement of Deaf Mutes	1,792 71
Magdalen Female Benevolent Society	1,346 22
Nursery and Child's Hospital	13,228 83
New-York Juvenile Asylum	23,070 12
Roman Catholic House of the Good Shepherd	25,446 82
Total	$161,311 18
CITY.	
Foundling Asylum at the Sisters of Charity	$18,109 50
John L. Brown, dumping board foot of Forty-sixth-street East River, to Sept. 1, 1871	720 00
Jas. B. Whiting, same, Thirty-third-street	750 00
Thos. E. Davis, No. 32 Nassau-street, Counsel to the Corporation, to November, 1871	675 00
Estate of D. Demarest, No. 152 Franklin-street, late Fire Department	87 50
Owen W. Brennan, No. 514 Pearl-street, First District Civil Court	1,875 00
Benjamin Wood, No. 19 Chatham-street, property leased for City Judge	2,250 00
Fernando Wood, Nos. 115 and 117 Nassau-street, Corporation Attorney and Public Administrator	3,350 00
Morgan Jones, Nos. 106, 108 and 110 Centre-street, First District Police Court	1,675 00
Charles Johnson, corner of Seventh-avenue and Twenty-second-street, Eighth District Civil Court	750 00
The National Broadway Bank, Department of Public Works, No. 237 Broadway	2,500 00
Colfax & Overton, Department of Works	3,750 00
N. Y. & H. R. R. Co., Fourth-avenue, near Twenty-seventh-street, Fire Department	156 25
David Menbrunner, corner of Houston and Allen streets, Fourth District Civil Court	625 00
Jane De Zea, No. 40 East Houston-street, Board of Excise	750 00
William A. Martin, No. 350 Greenwich-street, Station-house	625 00
Abram Wakeman, corner Fourth-avenue and Eighty-sixth-street, Station-house	500 00
P. & R. Goelet, Nos. 52 and 54 New-street, Station-house	750 00
Peter Goelet, No. 16 East Twenty-ninth-street, Station-house	375 00
W. H. Guion, Manhattanville, Station-house	375 00
W. H. Guion, Manhattanville, Water rent	15 00

The Board then adjourned.

THE MARKET SAVINGS BANK.

Alleged Criminality of the President—The Bankruptcy Proceedings.

A large number of depositors assembled at the Market Savings Bank yesterday. About 800 signed the petition praying for a stay in the bankruptcy proceedings, making in all about 1,200 depositors who have placed their names to this document. The latest fact which has been heard in connection with the bank is of rather a startling nature, and will greatly tend to confirm the rumor of the criminality of the principal officers, so freely circulated during the last week. A victimized depositor, giving his name as James H. Montfort, and his address as Green Vale, Long Island, is the author of the following story, which charges Mr. Van Name, the President of the bank, with offenses of a very serious nature. Mr. Montfort yesterday called upon a member of the Depositors' Investigating Committee, and stated that several days before the collapse of the Market Savings Bank, Mr. Van Name told a mutual acquaintance of the critical state of the bank; also that he, Van Name, had withdrawn his account. In addition to this, Mr. Montfort affirms that Mr. Van Name advised several persons residing in Green Vale to withdraw their deposits, and also advised the Teller of the Market Bank, of its condition, and told him to inform his friends in Green Vale so that they might withdraw their money in time. All these persons, some fifteen in all, so advised, Mr. Montfort states, did withdraw their deposits, some four days before the collapse, others on the day previous, and two, he affirms, were quietly admitted into the bank the day of its collapse, when it was closed to the public, and received the amount of their deposits in full. These are, as may be seen, very serious charges; they implicate Mr. Van Name and the other officials in an act of the most infamous and flagrant dishonesty. Mr. Montfort produced his bank-book to show that he was really a victim of the Market Bank, and in every way gave the gentleman to whom he related these circumstances the fullest reasons for placing confidence in his statements. Another fact, which of itself may not be of much importance, but taken in connection with the rest of the circumstances, has an ominous look. Mr. Montfort says that two depositors received their deposits on the day of the collapse, the bank being then in the hands of a receiver, and that receiver was Mr. James Dennis. Mr. Dennis, this gentleman says, resides in Green Vale, and is personally acquainted with all the fortunate residents of that suburban retreat who were enabled to withdraw their money before it suffered the fate of that of less fortunate depositors.

It is to be hoped that there is some error in this statement, but taken in connection with the flight of Conklin and the little apparent effort made to apprehend him, it has been immediately accepted as true by those who heard of it, and will, without doubt, confirm the already unfavorable impression created by the conduct of Mr. Van Name. A meeting of the depositors of this bank will take place on Monday, Feb. 5, in the First District Court. The meeting is expected to be a very large one, and will receive additional interest from the fact that Mr. Worth, the Receiver, is expected to be present and address the audience on the condition of the bank.

The case of the Market Savings Bank came up before Judge Blatchford, in the United States District Court, yesterday, on petition to have the bank declared an involuntary bankrupt. The counsel for the bank said that, by arrangement with the counsel for the petitioner, Sarah Mackey, they had agreed to an adjournment till next Saturday. Another petition was then presented by F. J. Moyehen, a depositor, who alleged that there was collusion between the first petitioner and the officers and trustees of the bank. A third petition was presented at the same time by F. F. Stokes, a also a depositor, who claimed that the first petition was defective as to form. Judge Blatchford here stated that the second petition was defective, inasmuch as it ostensibly proceeded against the bank, while in fact it mentioned the receiver as the defendant. It appeared this was a clerical error, and the Judge gave each petitioner leave to amend his petition, the proceedings in relation to all being adjourned till next week.

The Third-Avenue Bank.

The run upon the Third-avenue Savings Bank was very light yesterday, the number of people about the building and the amount of money withdrawn being much smaller than on any day since the run commenced. Many of the depositors drew out portions of their accounts, and others withdrew their interest only. The President and officers of the bank think that their detailed statement, published in yesterday's Times, has had the effect of increasing confidence among the depositors. In reference to the petition in bankruptcy, filed against this bank on Friday last, the officers are confident that it will not be granted. They characterize the proceeding as entirely malicious, and done at the instigation of the party of disappointed politicians who wanted to control this bank, and, failing in which, they have used every dishonorable means to effect its ruin.

The Bowling-Green Savings Bank.

In the case of the Bowling-green Savings Bank, which came up before Judge Blatchford yesterday, the counsel for the bank stated that a judgment against the bank, as a corporation, had been obtained in the State Courts, and that consequently no service of notice could be made on any officer of the bank, there being no such corporation in existence. In view of this it was agreed to adjourn the case for a week, service being made in the meantime by publication.

PROSECUTIONS.

An Act to Regulate Proceedings in Certain Actions Against Corporations.

The following is the new bill drawn up by the Attorney-General:

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section I. The first section of an act entitled "An act to regulate proceedings against corporations by injunction and otherwise," passed April 7, 1870, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Sec. 1. An injunction or order to suspend the general and ordinary business of a corporation, or a joint stock association, or to suspend from office any director, trustee or manager of a corporation or joint stock association, or to restrain or prohibit any director, trustee or manager of a corporation or joint stock association, from the performance of his duties as such, may be granted by the Court upon a notice of at least eight days, unless the Court shall by an order to show cause prescribe a shorter time, of the application therefor to the proper officers of its corporation, or the director, trustee or manager to be suspended, enjoined or restrained, and not otherwise; and an injunction or order granted for any of the said purposes, except by the Court and in the manner in this section directed, shall be void.

Sec. II. Section 2 of said act is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Sec. 2. No officer or director of a corporation shall be removed from his office otherwise than by the judgment of the Supreme Court in a civil action in the cases prescribed by the revised statutes, but any such officer or director may be suspended from exercising his office in such action and in such cases by an order of the Court before judgment, whenever it shall be made to appear to the Court that he has violated his trust; and all actions and proceedings against a corporation or its directors, officers and managers, when the relief sought, or which can be granted therein, shall be the dissolution of such corporation or the removal or suspension of any officer, director, or manager thereof, shall be brought by the Attorney-General in the name of the people of the State, and in every such action the trial shall be had in the county which shall be designated in the complaint, unless it be made to appear to the Court, on a proper application on notice, that it is necessary for the purposes of justice that the place of trial should be changed.

Sec. 3. Whenever any director, officer or manager of such corporation shall be removed by the judgment of the Court, upon proof or conviction of gross misconduct, the Court may direct a new election to be held by the body or board duly authorized for that purpose, to supply vacancies created by such removal, but no director, officer or manager so removed shall be eligible for re-election or reappointment, and in case all the directors of such corporation shall be so removed, then it shall be the duty of the Court to report the fact to the Governor, who shall be authorized, with the consent of the Senate, to fill such vacancies.

Sec. 4. In any action brought by the Attorney-General under the provisions of article 2 of title 4 of chapter 8, part 3, of the Revised Statutes, chapter 151 of the Laws of 1870, or this act, against a corporation or its trustees, directors or other officers, or any of them, the trustees, directors or other officers, and all agents, employes or servants of such corporation, or any of them, or other persons having charge of the business of such corporation, or any part thereof, or any of them, whether parties to the action or not, may be examined on oath as witnesses before the trial, and their depositions be taken at the instance of the plaintiffs, for the purpose of enabling the plaintiffs to prepare the complaint, or to obtain any interlocutory order or relief, or to prepare for the trial; and upon the presentation to the Court, or to any Judge thereof, of a petition by the Attorney-General, and verified by him, stating the nature of the action, and that, in his opinion, the examination of any of the persons hereinbefore mentioned is necessary for one or more of the purposes above mentioned, and specifying for which of such purposes, the Court or Judge shall make an order that such examination be had before a Judge of the Court, or before a referee, to be appointed by the order to take such examination. Said referee shall take the testimony of said witnesses in the county in which they reside, or are served with summons to appear for examination, and when said depositions are taken for the purpose of obtaining any interlocutory order or relief, they may be read upon the hearing of any motion.

In case such examination is sought and ordered for the purpose of preparing for trial, a previous notice of at least five days shall be given to the defendants who have appeared of the time and place thereof; and the examination in such case shall be had subject to the same rules as are applicable to the examination of witnesses conditionally, and the depositions so taken as last prescribed shall be certified and filed in like manner as in the case of the depositions of witnesses taken conditionally under the provisions of the Revised Statutes, and the same may be read in evidence on the trial by either party, with the same effect and subject to the same objections as to the relevancy or competency of any part thereof, as in the case of depositions taken conditionally as last mentioned.

Sec. 5. The Judge or the referee before whom any such examination shall be ordered shall be authorized to summon the witnesses named in the order to appear before him for that purpose, and such summons shall be served and obedience thereto shall be enforced, and the witness shall be compelled to testify in the same manner as prescribed in similar cases, by article 3 of title 3 of chapter 7, part 3 of the Revised Statutes.

Sec. 6. If in the course of the examination hereby authorized of any witness, it may become material to the plaintiffs to have the production of any books, papers or documents in the possession or under the control of the corporation against which, or against the officers of which, or some officer of which the action is brought, or of any of the directors, trustees or officers thereof, the officer before whom the examination is had shall, by order, require the same to be produced before him, and, when so produced, the witnesses summoned may be examined in respect thereto, and extracts from the same may be taken and incorporated into or appended to the depositions. The order last mentioned may be served upon the President, Secretary or Treasurer of the corporation, or any other person having the custody of the books, papers or documents required to be produced, and obedience to the same shall be enforced by proceedings as for a contempt against any of the persons upon whom the same may have been served and who had the power to comply therewith, and who shall fail to obey the same, and such failure shall be deemed a contempt of the Court in which the action is brought.

Sec. 7. In any action brought as mentioned in the fourth preceding section of this act, the Court or any Judge thereof, shall have power to require the defendants, or any of them, to discover and produce any of the books, papers, or documents of the corporation against which, or against the directors, trustees, or other officers of which the action is brought, and which may be in the possession, or under the control of such defendants, containing any evidence relating to the merits of the action; and upon the presentation of a petition for that purpose by the Attorney-General, verified by him, stating the nature of the action, and describing the books, papers or documents whereof discovery is sought, and stating that the same are not in the possession or under the control of the plaintiffs, and that the discovery and inspection of the same is necessary to enable the plaintiffs to prepare their complaint, or to obtain any interlocutory order or relief, or to prepare for trial, the Court or any Judge thereof shall make an order in the alternative requiring the books, papers or documents so described to be deposited with the clerk of the county in which the trial is to be had, or some other suitable person to be named, to be subject to the inspection of the plaintiffs and their counsel and agents for a reasonable time, to be designated in the order, and with leave to the plaintiffs to make extracts therefrom, or that the party against whom the discovery is sought show cause, upon a day to be named, which day shall be prior to the day on which the deposit is ordered to be made, why such a deposit should not be made.

Every such order may be vacated by the Court or Judge granting the same:

1. Upon satisfactory evidence that it ought not to have been granted.
2. Upon the production and deposit sought being made.
3. Upon proof satisfactory to the said Judge or the Court, that the books, papers or documents ordered to be produced are not in the possession or under the control of the defendants or of any of them.

Sec. 8. Such order shall have the like effect in staying proceedings and extending time, and may be enforced by the same penalties, and in like manner as now provided by law, and the practice of the Court in respect of orders for the discovery of books, papers and documents under the provisions of the Revised Statutes, and in addition thereto the Court or Judge may, in case of any willful refusal to comply with the order, appoint a receiver of the books, papers or documents sought, for a limited time, and direct such receiver to permit the plaintiffs, their counsel and agents, to inspect the same, and make extracts therefrom. The Court or Judge may, on reasonable cause being shown, extend the time during which the books, papers or documents, shall be deposited or remain in the possession of the receiver.

Sec. 9. This act shall take effect immediately.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Gov. John T. Hoffman is at the Clarendon Hotel.

Ex-Gov. Joseph R. Hawley, of Connecticut, is at the Gilsey House.

E. Cedarstrahl, Secretary of the Swedish Legation, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Mr. Bernard Smyth, Receiver of Taxes, has collected $89,859 30 during the past week.

The Independent Order of United American Mechanics will have a parade on the 22d inst.

At the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, 167 new patients were treated during last month.

Countess de Paula and daughter, of Paris, and Gen. MacAdaras, of Paris, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Edward Gorry was arrested, yesterday afternoon, for stealing two coats valued at $80 from No. 59 Ridge-street.

Senator James O'Brien will address his Fourth Ward constituents on Thursday evening next, at Cosmopolitan Hall.

Judge C. A. Smith, of Washington, D. C., and Gen. M. H. Brooks, of Huntington, Va., are at the Grand Central Hotel.

The range of the thermometer last week was as follows: Mean, 26.5°; maximum Jan. 29, 36.5°; minimum, Jan. 3, 0.1°.

Rossini's "Stabat Mater" will be produced at the service this evening of the Church of St. Michael on Thirty-second-street.

A course of lectures is to be given at Rutgers Female College, on seven successive Tuesdays, at 4 o'clock P. M., commencing on Tuesday next.

Salomon Jacobs, a Jew peddler, was yesterday sent to the Penitentiary by Justice Shandley for six months, for picking the pocket of a poor sewing-girl.

A meeting of depositors and creditors of the Stuyvesant Bank will be held to-morrow morning, at No. 744 Broadway, to protest against the institution being placed in bankruptcy.

The marble polishers employed in the steam marble works, Nos. 1,281 and 1,283 Broadway, have struck by reason of the firm employing a society man who had not paid his dues.

Mr. G. D. Cardozo, Chief of the Ordinance Bureau, received during the past week 169 complaints of violations of various City ordinances, all of which have been referred to the proper departments for remedy.

The New-York Crystal Palace is to be built as soon as $1,250,000 can be raised by the Industrial Exhibition Company. It has been decided that the building shall not cost less than $4,000,000 or $5,000,000.

Memorials from the Chamber of Commerce in behalf of legislation for the better protection of seamen, and for the prevention of the throwing of refuse into the waters of the Bay, were forwarded to Albany yesterday.

Charles Marxen and U. E. Marxen, who were charged with smuggling gold watches and other valuables, were brought before Commissioner Betts, yesterday, and on application the examination was postponed till Wednesday.

The Secretary of the German Immigrant Society of this City has received a communication from the General Relief Committee at Chicago, requesting him to warn German immigrants without means, against proceeding to that city.

Marshal Hart has granted the following licenses during the past week: Carts and cartmen, 25; express, 4; stage coaches, 5; coaches, 3; venders, 25; intelligence offices, 2; junk-shops, 1; porters, 2; drivers, 26. Amount received, $289 50.

Mrs. Acker, aged forty, residing at No. 508 West Forty-second-street, last evening accidentally upset a pan of melting fat, which was on the stove. The fat ran over her left leg, scalding her fearfully. She was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

Of the Japanese gentlemen who have been residing in New-York at the St. Nicholas Hotel, six started yesterday morning for Chicago to meet the Imperial Embassy, and the remainder left for Washington to await their arrival there.

Shortly before 9 o'clock, last evening, a fire occurred in the basement of No. 1,278 Broadway, occupied by H. Doehler, patent medicine manufacturer. Damage to stock and fixtures, $500; fully insured. The fire originated from an overheated stove.

After the meeting of the Democratic Reform General Committee, at Apollo Hall, had adjourned, last evening, Capt. John Scully, of No. 171 Hester street, while leaving the building, was assaulted by some ruffians and badly beaten about the head and face.

During the month of January fines to the amount of $1,891 19 were imposed upon members of the Police force as punishments for offenses of which they were convicted. During December the amount was $1,767 57, thus showing an increase of $123 62 in January.

The semi-annual examination of the students of the College of the City of New-York, which began on Monday last, was continued throughout the week. On Thursday next the results of the examinations will be announced to the students. The second term of the collegiate year begins on the 12th inst.

At 9 o'clock last evening Owen McDermott, aged 25, of No. 511 Ninth-avenue, was brought to the Church-street Police-station, from the New-Jersey Central Railroad Ferry, at the foot of Liberty-street, suffering from a severe injury of the knee received during the recent accident on the Lehigh Valley Railroad. He was sent to Park Hospital for treatment.

In accordance with the resolution recently adopted by the Chamber of Commerce, Mr. George Opdyke, the President of that body, yesterday appointed the following Committee to confer with the Senate Investigating Committee: Frederick A. Conkling, Chairman; W. H. Fogg, Josiah O. Low, L. P. Morton, Wm. Orton, C. H. Marshall, S. D. Babcock.

Mathew J. O'Rourke, who was arrested some time ago charged with disorderly conduct, has commenced suit against Lawrence Morrissey and Justice Cox, on a charge of assault and battery, in causing his arrest and imprisonment on alleged false charges. He lays his damages at $10,000. Morrissey was arrested yesterday, and he and Justice Cox gave bail in $5,000 each before Commissioner Shields.

In the equity suit of John M. Findlay against Wood and Thompson, of Wood's Museum, to restrain the defendants from representing in their play of "On Hand" a "drawbridge scene," alleged to be plagiarized from a play in Findlay's possession, and of which he holds the copyright, counsel for both parties appeared before Judge Blatchford, in the United States District Court, yesterday, and asked for an adjournment till Saturday next, which was granted.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

A valuable horse, wagon and set of harness were stolen on Thursday night from the premises of Mr. G. H. Birney, Mamaroneck.

The residence of Mr. T. C. Mitchell, on Chester Hill, Mount Vernon, was entered on Friday night, and robbed of wearing apparel valued at $100.

Rev. V. M. Hulbert, D. D., pastor of the Reformed Church at White Plains, has announced his intention of delivering a lecture this afternoon on the life and character of the late James Fisk, Jr.

A meeting was held in Mount Vernon last evening for the purpose of taking measures to compel the New-Haven Railroad Company to reduce the rates of fare and afford additional facilities of communication with the City.

At a meeting of the Veteran Association of White Plains, a plan was adopted for a soldiers' monument. It will consist of a bronze figure of an infantry soldier, seven feet six inches high, mounted on a granite pedestal and base. The whole, when completed, will be fifteen feet high.

STATEN ISLAND.

The Richmond County Court and Court of Sessions will be held in Richmond on the 27th inst.

Four desperate characters, James McCowan, Joseph Russell, Thomas Garrigan and Edward Silvey, were arraigned before Justice Corbitt, yesterday, charged with house-breaking. They were committed to the County Jail for ten days.

NEW-JERSEY.

During 1871 there were 5,537 arrests made by the Newark Police force, and 13,492 persons were accommodated with lodgings at the Police station.

The case of James Baxter, who pleaded guilty of conspiring to murder Samuel Whitehead at New-Brunswick, was yesterday postponed until Monday.

The Mayor of Lambertville has offered $500 reward for the detection of the burglars who robbed Skillman's, Corwin's, Smith's and Moore's stores on Wednesday night.

The New-Jersey Schuetzen Corps, a Hudson County organization, has purchased the farm of W. P. Wright, of Union Hill, for the purpose of turning it into a pleasure ground.

Arrangements will be made for the celebration of Washington's birth day at Newark in a more general way than heretofore. A committee of the Common Council has the arrangements in hand.

A canal-boat from Brooklyn, yesterday, was taken to Long Dock, Jersey City, and there found to be infected, having on board persons sick with small-pox. The health authorities immediately ordered the boat into the stream, and it was taken back to Brooklyn.

Harvey Brown was yesterday arrested in Rahway charged with having caused the death of the child whose body was found in Gibby's Grove a week ago. He has been living with a lewd woman, and had in his possession a quantity of child's clothing, of which he was unable to give any good account.

The Treasurer of Jersey City reports a bank balance in favor of the city of $219,325. During last week bonds were sold to the amount of $235,000, and State and county taxes to the amount of $140,000. The outstanding debts of the city still amount to $684,000. The whole of the $1,500,000 in bonds and water scrip issued have been sold.

A butcher-shop belonging to George Prendergast, on Columbus-avenue, Jersey City, was discovered to be on fire about 9 o'clock last evening. On examining the premises the officers found them in such a condition as to warrant the belief that an attempt had been made to set them on fire from within before the store was closed. Prendergast was arrested on a charge of arson.

Atlas Lodge No. 125, at Westfield, N. J., had an installation of officers last evening. The following gentlemen were installed: Worshipful Master, W. A. Maquoid; Senior Warden, H. B. Harris; Junior Warden, A. S. Clark; Senior Deacon, J. E. Canfield; Junior Deacon, John E. Hanson; Masters of Ceremonies, W. T. Goundie and F. T. Baker; Tiler, A. B. Baylis.

[Advertisement.]

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OPPOSITE 7TH REGIMENT ARMORY.
DIVIDE YOUR RISKS.
This Company offers a new style of safe, made of 1 1-4-inch welded steel and iron, and inside the Company's vaults, at $75 and $100 per year.
Daniel F. Tyler, Sec. [illegible] Beadleston, Pres.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London, Feb. 3—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 92½ for money, 92½@92⅝ for the account. American securities opened—5-20 Bonds of 1862, 92¼; '65s at 92¼; '67s 92½; 10-40s, 91¼.

1½ P. M.—Consols closed at 92½ for money and the account. American securities closed—Bonds of 1862, 92¼; '65s at 92½; '67s at 92½; 10-40s, 91¼.

Paris, Feb. 3—French Rentes, 56f. 15c.

Liverpool, Feb. 3—11 A. M.—Cotton opened steady: Middling Uplands, 11⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 11¼d. The sales of the day are estimated at 15,000 bales. Sales of Cotton shipping or shipped at Savannah or Charleston at 11¼d. Breadstuffs opened quiet and unchanged.

1½ P. M.—Cotton closed firm; Middling Uplands, 11⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 11¼d.; sales of the day, 15,000 bales, including 4,000 bales for speculation and export; sales on ship named at New-Orleans at 11 5-16d. Tallow closed at 46s. ₩ cwt.

Havre, Feb. 3—Cotton market irregular.

Passengers Sailed.

Feb. 3—In steam-ship City of Paris, for Liverpool—Mrs. S. E. Fox and 3 children, H. W. Ducker, W. W. Samuel and wife, E. V. Bowes, Wm. Bowen, H. S. Bower, Mr. Marten, Capt. John Hosgood, George Townsend, Thos. Hebblewhite, J. P. Donnelly, J. A. Marooney, W. F. Hathaway, Chas. W. Wilson.

In steam-ship San Salvador, for Savannah—Miss Colle, Miss E. Shipman, F. W. Gates, J. R. Beecham, Dr. S. R. Nicoll and wife, J. A. Spencer, Miss Coventry, D. H. Close, W. E. Whitney, Mr. Goodwin, wife, and 2 children, A. G. Brower, wife and child, Mr. Wright, Mrs. Whitney, F. P. Reed and wife, Henry F. Hellsch, Charles Gannon.

In steam-ship Montgomery, for Savannah—Geo. G. Buck, Mrs. Hughes and 2 children, L. M. Detachy, L. Edwards and lady, F. Smith, R. A. Wood, Wm. O'Bryan, Geo. Allen and lady.

Passengers Arrived.

Feb. 2—In steam-ship England, from Liverpool—Gen. MacAdaras, Countess de Paula and daughter, Samuel Hayne, Master Samuel Hayne, John Walker, Mrs. E. Walker and infant, Miss Ellen Walker, J. L. Jones, R. W. Christopher, Robert Turley, Mr. Jardine, J. K. Jardine, Mrs. Ellen Reitter, Rev. S. Adlan, Mrs. Adlan, Robert F. Young, George E. Young, James McGuire, St. Ledger Foaly, Mrs. Christine Boelica.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......7:06 | Sun sets......5:22 | Moon rises..2:51

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..3:19 | Gov. Island..4:08 | Hell Gate..5:31

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK...SATURDAY, Feb. 3.

Cleared.

Steam-ships City of Paris, (Br.,) Leitch, Liverpool, John G. Dale; Mercedita, Marshman, Fernandina, Fla., James Hand; United States, Cromwell, New-Orleans, Fred Baker; City of Houston, Pennington, Galveston via Key West, C. A. Mallory & Co.; Hermann, (Ger.,) Reichmann, Bremen via Southampton, Oelrichs & Co.; Arragon, (Br.,) Reed, Bristol, Eng., E. E. Morgan's Sons; Cleopatra, Phillips, Havana, F. Alexandre & Sons; Geo. Cromwell, Clapp, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Montgomery, Faircloth, Savannah, R. Lowden; James Adger, Lockwood, Charleston, S. C., H. R. Morgan & Co.; San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah, Wm. R. Garrison; Metropolis, Chester, Wilmington, N. C., Washington & Co.; Wyanoke, Bowne, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; G. B. Upton, Roberts, Norfolk, City Point, &c., Washington & Co.; Fanita, Doane, Wilmington, N. C., Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Acushnet, Rector, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Neptune, Baker, Boston.

Ship Hamilton, Small, San Francisco, Cal., C. Comstock & Co.

Barks Albert the Good, (Br.,) Bolt, Queenstown or Falmouth, G. F. Bulley; Ellen White, Maloney, Cienfuegos, Miller & Houghton.

Brigs Callao, Brickman, Matanzas, Cuba, Thompson & Hunter; Osprey, (Br.,) Taylor, St. Johns, N. F., H. F. Green; Wm. Mallory, Dunovan, Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.

Schrs. Ruth N. Baker, Loring, Norfolk, Va., Miller & Houghton; R. H. Jones, Davis, Jacksonville, Fla., Slaght & Petty; Mary G. Curren, Maurin, Ann's Bay, B. J. Wenberg; Promenader, (Br.,) Lockhart, Hantsport, N. S., Crandall, Bertaux & Co.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Fanita, Doane, Wilmington, N. C., 3 ds., with cotton and naval stores to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Franconia, Bragg, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Schr. City Point, ——, Gloucester, with fish to order.

WIND—Sundown, a gale, N. E., with snow squalls.

Miscellaneous.

Steam-ship England, (Br.,) which arr. from Liverpool Feb. 2, reports, Jan. 26, lat. 51 20, lon. 14, passed a Guion steam-ship bound E.; 28th, lat. 47, lon. 35, passed an Inman steam-ship do.; Feb. 1, lat. 41, lon. 65, passed a North German steam-ship bound E.; 2d, lat. —, lon. —, at 5½ P. M., passed steam-ship Nevada, hence for Liverpool; same date, at 9½ P. M., passed steam-ship Calabria do. for do.

By Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 3—Sld. steamers South Carolina, for New-York, and Virginia, for Philadelphia.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 3—The pilot-boat Maryland reports the following passed in: Brig Concord, from Matanzas, for Boston; brig Mystic, from Messina; schr. Seaprock, from Demerara; schr. J. F. Auger, from West Indies. Passed out, steamer Baltimore, for Bremen.

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 3—The steam-ship Germania, from Liverpool, Jan. 18, arrived at this port last night.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 3—Arr. ship Lilian, from Dublin, and schr. Enterprise, from New-York.

Cld. steamers Magnolia and Huntsville, for New-York; barks Crown Jewel, for Queenstown, and James B. Boyd, for Liverpool; and schr. Sonora, for Jacksonville.

Foreign Ports.

HAVANA, Feb. 3—The German ship-of-war Gazelle has arrived here from Savanilla.

European Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 3—The steam-ship Wisconsin, Capt. Freeman, from New-York, Jan. 24, arrived at noon to-day, and proceeded to Liverpool. The steam-ship —— Dunan, from Savannah, also arrived, and proceeded.

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And more than one hundred others, American and Foreign.
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